No. 5 Vol. XXIV.

Vol. XXIV.

AL REPOSITOR

BIOGRAPHY

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DALL & LINCOLN,

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slices of new publications, the of their merits, and is the control of their merits, and is their merits, and is their merits of the control of of the season which ap-told, and thus, by an ap-beautic our little friends thorwise perhaps be given

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1839.

Revivals.

THE LAST THURSDAY IN FEBRUARY. Extracts from the History of Revivals of Religion in Amherst College, published in the Februar Number of the American Quarterly Register.

Number of the American quarterly Register.
To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

Dear Sir, —Having been requested by you to prepare a condensed account of what God hath done for this young institution, and to forward it for insertion in the forthcoming number of your valuable work, I have too hastily, but with as much care as other preservand paramount claims would allow, drawn and have too hashing and paramount claims would allow, drawn up the article, and now submit it to your disposal. Though the materials for a narrative of successive regh the materials for a narrative of successive re-are scanty, compared with what we may hope tary will furnish, this seems to be no reason for a centery will turnist, this seems to be no reason for withholding from the Christian public, a summary statement of what our 'eyes have seen and our ears have heard of the salvation of God,' to call forth ardent thanksgivings for what be 'hath wrought,' and excite to more ferwart prayers for richer displays of H. HUMPHREY.

his grace. Amherst College, Jan. 1, 1889. Amherst College was regularly organized, as a collegiate institution, under the Trustees of Amherst Academy, in the autumn of 1821, renteen years ago;) but the ot receive a arter from the General Court of Massachusetts, till February of 1825. The history of its sets, till rebruary or to the stated in a few words. A considerable er of warm-hearted Christians, had been namer of inquring with increasing interest for a number of years, whether something more than had been hitherto attempted, could not be done in part of the Commonwealth, to bring forward pious indigent young men for the minis-try, and to aid them in their classical as well try, and to an them the classical as very, as theological education. The first plan which seems to have occurred was, to establish a Theological Professorship, in connection with Anherst Academy; and a subscription was opened to raise the necessary funds. It was never filled up, however, as upon mature re-flection, the most enlightened friends and most liberal patrons of theological education became ed, that the basis was not broad enough. they did anything, they wanted to bring ung men into the pastoral office, well fur-shed for their high and holy calling; and hile they saw that a greater number of indigent young men might be carried through a partial course in the Academy, upon the plan which had been suggested, than could in any way hope to enjoy all the advantages of regu-lar classical and professional instruction, in the higher seminaries, they saw with equal clear-ness, that to depress the standard of ministerihe classical and professional instruction, in the higher seminaries, they saw with equal clearness, that to depress the standard of ministerial qualifications, was not the way to bless the churches at home, or the heathen abroad. While they mused the fire burned?—as their riews expanded their faith increased; and calling in their ten thousand dollar subscription, for an Academic Professorship, they promptly substituted one of fifty thousand, to raise a permanent Charity Fund, to aid such young men of hopeful piety and promising talents, as lack the means, in obtaining a thorough classification, with the proper descriptions of the education of the prisoners, those who could read and write well, those who could white they mused the mre ourned—as their views expanded their faith increased; and calling in their ten thousand dollar subscription, for an Academic Professorship, they promptly substituted one of fifty thousand, to raise a permanent Charity Fund, to aid such young men of hopeful piety and promising talents, as lack the means, in obtaining a thorough classical education.

This large subscription being filled up, beand the hopes of all, but the most sanguine, those who had watched its progress with trembling solicitude and many prayers, 'thanked God and took courage;' and under the impulse, which the success of so important a measure was adapted to impart, they made immediate arrangements for the establishment of a collegate institution, entirely separate from the Academy in the town of Amherst. It cannot be supposed, that the men who were most forward and active in this important enterprise, ever intended to close the doors of their new Seminary against any class of students of good moral character, who might wish to come in and enjoy its privileges. At the same time, they were chiefly moved to the arduous undertaking, by a desire to increase the number of well educated ministers of the gospel; and they hoped, I have no doubt, that the great they hoped, I have no doubt, that the great body of students would, from generation to generation, devote themselves to the sacred profession. Strange indeed would it have been, if with such hopes and feelings, the pi-ous founders of Amherst College, had not, as soon as it was opened, begun to pray that every young disciple within its walls might from in garee aid in the knowledge of the in grace and in the knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ, and that those who were yet in their sins, might speedily receive the vashing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost. A large majority in the first classes, were professors of religion when they entered the Institution; and they exerted a great religious influence. But the first year first year ate, 'much prayer had been offered by a few and the moral influence they exert up

the General Court, by the most decisive and discouraging majorities. It was strenuously maintained, that another college was not wanted in the State; and that neither this nor any other similar prayer could be listened to, der these discouraging circumstances, the pious friends of the Seminary were led to look more ferveuly in prayer to God, that whatever might be the result of its efforts to obtain an ct of incorporation, it would please him to ival of religion, and in this way to draw round it the hearts of thousands who had hitherto taken no very lively interest in its success. They believed that their motives were good, and that their pecuniary offerings had been accepted; and they trusted in the Lord of Hosts to sustain their enterprise.

First Revival in 1823. Their prayers, as there is every reason to be lieve, were answered. God began to pour out his Spirit, early in February, 1823, and the work of grace did not wholly cease, till the close of the term in April. It ought to be entioned in this connection, that there were, during that winter, extensive revivals in the immediate vicinity; and that many of the pi-ous students, having spent the vacation in the ous students, having spent the vacation in the midst of them, returned to College greatly refreshed and animated. I cannot learn, that beyond these favorable circumstances, this glorious 'time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord,' was preceded by any tokens or efforts worthy of particular notice. At one period, and I believe near the commencement of this merciful shower, 'the heavens poured down righteousness,' and it seemed as if every sinner would be converted. President Moore manifested all that lively interest in the advancement of the work, which might have been expected from his evangelical sentiments, one word was said of the influence of Christianity in them, but the entire credit was given by them to mere intellectual elevation.

Now every man at all acquainted with the history of Scotland knows full well that Bible religion is a fundamental principle in all her vancement of the work, which might have been expected from his evangelical sentiments, and well known religious character; and the more prominent professors of religion in the several classes, were exceedingly active in visiting the rooms of their fellow students, exhoring the impenitent, and holding social mee-horting the influence of Christianity as given by them to mere intellectual elevation.

Now every man at all acquainted with the history of Scotland knows full well that Bible religion is a fundamental principle in all her lively interest in the distory of Scotland with the history in all her with the history of Scotland with the history

ings for prayer and religious conference. Among these may be mentioned S. Maxwell, S. Boroughs, and E. Paine, who have been called early to their eternal reward.

early to their eternal reward.

As there was then no church, and no preaching on the Sabbath in college, the students attended worship in the village, and enjoyed the ministry of the Rev. Daniel A. Clark, which was well adapted to show them their guilt and danger; and which seems to have been very much blessed in the conviction and conversion of sinners. Had the 'trumpet at that critical juncture, given an uncertain sound;' had any human voice cried, 'Poace, peace,' in contradiction to the voice of God, which declares, that 'there is no peace to the wicked,' how that there is no peace to the wicked, how many might have lingered and perished on the plain, who it is hoped, 'fled for refuge to lay hold on the hope set before them in the gospel.'

The number of students then in the Institu-

The number of students then in the institu-tion was ninely, of whom fifty or more were professors, when the revival began, and more than two thirds of the remaining thirty, it was thought, gave evidence of being "brought out of darkness into marvellous light." What, if of darkness into marvellous light. What, it any, were the peculiar characteristics of this great work, (for great it certainly was, considering the number to be converted,) I have not been able to learn. The immediate results were most happy, and were much increased and prolonged, by the lamented death of Dr. Moore, which took place early in the summer of the same year.

Education.

"EDUCATION AND CRIME."

While much is said, at the present time, in regard to the improvement of common schools, cannot but think it desirable, that in the light of experience and in view of facts which may easily be collected, the question should be gravely considered how far any system of education designed for the public benefit, can be successful, which is not based upon, and animated by, the religion of the Bible. I know the popular feeling is, that we must avoid the religious instruction, now called sec tarianism, which characterized the early schools of New England; but still, the inquiry may be worthy of consideration, whether in doing this, we shall not remove from the system its most efficient principle; and whether we shall not make it of very doubtful tendency in regard to securing the public morals.

read and write imperfectly, and those who could not read at all.

could not read at all.

In the list, there were only three persons who could not read and write, out of a Calendar of twenty persons; and the doctrine which was lately promulgated was, "give the poor education and you destroy erime." This had not turned out to be the case with the Calendar before the court; for he found the most of the desperate robberies and burglaries, were committed by persons who could read and write well. Now, although he would never discourage educating the lower classes in society. courage educating the lower classes in society, he would still boldly affirm, that education, if not founded on religious and moral principle, instead of becoming a blessing to the poor, would in the end, turn out a curse.

To give a sound education to the poor, moral and educations and the poor moral and educations.

and religious instruction must accompany it; the receiver must be well made to know, not only the moral duties he has to perform, but the religious ones. Education without re-ligious instruction would not control the strong passions of the human race; and he had only again to repeat, that the various Calendars throughout the circuit, had plainly convinced him that it would be far better to leave the poorer classes of the community in ignorance, than to give them an education which had not for its ground work, our revealed and blessed

For the Baston Recorder COMMON SCHOOLS.

MR. WILLIS,—A few evenings since I had the privilege of hearing an eloquent and highly interesting address, by R. Rantoul, Jr. Esq.; a member of the Massachusetts Board of Edupassed away, without any special tokens of the divine presence; and though, to use the language of one who was then an undergraduction, upon the subject of common schools, of the pious students, the first term of the sec-ond year was marked with a great degree of thoughtlessness.'

It may be proper to remark here, that the lt may be proper to remark here, that the stitution then just struggling into being, was retwhelmed with difficulties. Its first appli-tion for a charter had been thrown out of elemental Court, by the most decisive and not also advocate the introduction into them of that principle which only can render them of any real utility to individuals or communi-ties. The facts which he stated of the influence of common schools, in elevating the mor-al character of a people and preserving them from vice and crime, seemed to require a notice of the Christian influence prominently prevails in those schools. It was indeed common schools which wrought the changes he alluded to; while it was Christin-ity in the schools, which alone gave them their

Ho alluded to Scotland some two hundred years ago, when the great mass of her laboring population were miserable vagrants, general sunk in the lowest and most detestable vices England was then almost immeasurably in advance of her sister kingdom in the general so-briety and happiness of her poorer classes. But the common school system was introduced into Scotland about two centuries since, and from that time to the present, the character of the people has been constantly improving, un-til now, vagrancy, and poverty, and crime, are comparatively unknown among them. The laboring classes there carn more than their annual expenditure for the means of living, annual expenditure for the means of living, and poor laws are unknown among them. But in England, where common schools have not been thus maintained, ignorance and consequent vice abound; and from one eighth to one tenth of the population are paupers. All this surprising change in Scotlardt, was ascribed by Mr. R. to common schools, and not one word was said of the influence of Christiania, in them but the entire credit was given

and every child of proper age could read Bible, and was furnished with it either by parents or the ininister." And such was the change produced by this general Christian ed-ucation that he adds, "nobody complained but our toverners, whose ordinary lamentation was, their trade was broke, people had become so soher.

Mr. R. also alluded eloquently to Prussia, where, he said, an almost miraculous change has been wrought in the moral character of the people within the last 30 years, by the introduction of common schools throughout the kingdom. There, although the population has increased several million, crime has decreased 38 per cent, so that now there are far less crime consequently in the second several million. less crimes committed in that nation, than in this; and even less in proportion to the popu-lation, than in the state of Massachusetts. Onlation, than in the state of Massachusetts. Only two murders were committed in the whole kingdom during the last political year, and yet the police regulations were never better than now, and the laws against crime never more rigidly enforced than now. The decrease of criminal convictions there is not to be ascribed to neglect on the part of magistrates and civil officers, in not correcting offenders, but wholly to common schools, in lessening the number of offenders.

While I sincerely thank Mr. R. for these, and similar facts, I also as sincerely desired that he should give an outline of the course of that he should give an outline of the course of education pursued in the common schools of that wise Christian nation, as stated by Prof. Stowe, in his late report upon education in Europe, and especially in Prussia, first published by the Legislature of Ohio, and republished by our last General Court. In that report it is distinctly stated, that Christianity or the religion of the Bible, is fundamentally taught in all the schools; that during the few first years of education the child is confined almost entirely to moral instruction, directly most entirely to moral instruction, directly drawn from the Bible; and that during the whole course of his education, this instruction is prominently maintained. And how Mr. R. ld avoid this circumstance in explanation of the astonishing fact that more crime is com-mitted in Massachusetts, in proportion to her population, than in Prussia, I cannot well conceive. Here we have, and ever have had, ceive. Here we have, and ever have had, common schools for all our youth, and probably not one in a hundred of the criminals of this State are unable to read. No doubt ninetynine in every hundred of the sous of Massachusetts, who are convicted of crime, have been connected with our common schools. Why then have not our schools exerted the regenerating influence of the schools in Prussian Marchael Christian Common schools. sia? Simply because Christianity has not been as prominently taught in the former as in the latter. Now the credit of t us blessing Prusist does belong to her common schools. But it is Christianity alone that has given them their moral efficiency. Without this conservative moral principle, they had been entirely lifeless in promoting humility, piety, and a conscientious observance of the duties which we over to God any man. we owe to God and man.

As this important subject is exciting considattention at the present time in this I may, with your leave, bereafter present to your readers, a number of interesting

sent to your readers, a number of matter in-facts, which go to show the indispensable im-portance of Christian instruction in all our S. H.

From the New York Observ DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION ... NO. XIII. Family Reading.

This is an extremely important and delicate branch of domestic education. An early taste for reading, is one of the bright promises of future intellectual affluence, and is well night essential to respectable literary attainments. It is also one of the best safeguards against coarse and grovelling habits, and dangerous juvenile allurements. During the periods of childhood and youth, there is a yast deal of juvenile allurements. During the periods of childhood and youth, there is a vast deal of leisure time, which if not filled up with something that is at once interesting and improving to the mind, will be wasted, or given to folly, if not to ruinous dissipation. Besides the hours which ought to be devoted to study, or to manual industry and healthy relaxation, how many leisure moments and half hours are there in almost every twenty-four. From the there, in almost every twenty-four, from the

agement.

These, however, are the exceptions. A taste for reading is in general gradually and not very work, there must always be some volume, paper, or tract at hand, to catch his eye and fill up the leisure moments, which would otherwise be lost. In this way, those who are at first quite indifferent about any kind of readimperceptibly become fond of glancing eye at whatever happens to fall in their and within reach, he must be stupid indeed, to sit down and look vacantly into the fire, instead of taking up whatever happens to arrest his attention upon the shelf, or side-board. Let mothers, if they find reason to complain that looks and papers and pamphlets are strewed all over the house, learn the children to put them in their places, when they lay them aside; and if they can point you to volumes of the mighty masters, which are not deformed by profane exclamations, dashes, or allusions, and which contain nothing to offend the ear of modesty, let them come into your family circles, and receive a due share of attention, (if the side-boards are too much encumbered with such things, let them be thankful that they have the bessing, is there any large of our praying too much? Is there any danger of our praying too much? I think not. The danger has altogether upon the other hand.

got rid of their decanters, sling tumblers and 1 of Nature, the immortal Bard of Avon?" I

got rid of their decanters, sling tumblers and wine glasses.

It may be objected, perhaps, "that many parents cannot afford to buy books and bring other interesting reading into their families, however great the advantage might be. It is as much as they can do, to feed and clothe their children, and furnish them with schoolbooks." I think I fully appreciate the difficulty; but it ought to be considered, that the price of books has been so much reduced by recent improvements in maper-making, printprice of books has been so much reduced by recent improvements in paper-making, printing, &c. as to bring them within the reach of all, who have any thing to spare. And certainly, it becomes those who feel too poor to expend a few dollars, annually, for profitable tainly, it becomes those who feel too poor to expend a few dollars, annually, for profitable reading, to inquire, whether they might not make the saving, by such retrenchments in other things, as would take little or nothing from their own personal comfort, or that of their children. For myself, I should rather take but two meals a day that I might have something to spare, to imbue the minds of my children with an ardent desire for useful knowledge. It founds that the same that the same that the founds the same with interesting. ledge, by furnishing them with interesting books, than to feed like a prince, and withhold from them these cheap means of mental im-

profesions, Besides; the vices of society cost infinitely more than it would require to furnish every family with sufficient reading; and many a father, who would fain excuse himself for not purchasing books, by the plea of poverty, spends ten times as much as it would take to buy them, at the tavern, in making himself first a fool, next a brute and last a demon. Very few sober and industrious parents are so poor that they cannot now and then spare a dollar or two, to develope and gratify the taste of their children; and if there are any such, how many hundred tracts of an intensely inhow many hundred tracts, of an intensely in-teresting character, can be had, for almost

Another way, in which children of a suitable age, may be inspired with a taste for reading, is by example; and by showing an interest in whatever interests them. When a child sees his older brothers and sisters improving their leisure time in reading, and hears them with sparkling animation, about what they find in their favorite authors, he will be induced, almost as a matter of course, to fall into the same habit. But the example of parents is calculated to have a still more powerful influence; especially when they connect it with such winning encouragements, as strong affec-tion almost instinctively prompts. It is ex-tremely natural for children, as well as for adults, to wish others to enjoy, whatever in their reading, is highly interesting to them-selves. Hence they will ask their parents to hear such passages read aloud; and it is of great importance to gratify them, as far as possible. No matter if you have heard the story, or the anecdote, or the historical incident a hundred times before. It is new to your child, and the more you seem to enjoy to better will he love to read. So in long winter evenings, there is hardly any child, of nine or ten, but that may be allur-ed to sit down, and read to his or her mother, with a company of the ed to sit down, and read to his or her mother, with a great deal of pleasure and advantage. I can testify from experience, and I trust with gratitude, how my own honored mother, who had but very little time to spare, from her weighty family cares, used to encourage her children to read to her, and how much this contributed to our happiness, if not to our improvement.

Selection of Books .- This is a very responsible and difficult task, and is becoming more and more difficult every year. If there were but few books in market, we might soon run the catalogue over, and mark off the choicest of them, to order. But in this most prolific book making age, where shall we begin, and how shall we know when we are through Where so much that is seductive and contagious, is carefully disguised and frosted over, to make the book sell, how shall parents who have but little time to examine, guard against

exposing their children to the insidious poison Were a Christian father to put his sons an daughters under the private tuition of several teachers, in the different branches of educa tion, he would feel it his duty to be well assured of their good moral character, as well as of their aptness and ability to teach, before bringing them into his house. If he believed, or suspected, that any one of them would ever use profane or obscene language, or sing licen-tious songs in the hearing of his children, or there, in almost every twenty-four, from the age of seven or eight, to seventeen or eighteen, which might be employed in amusing and useful reading; and which being thus employed, would greatly improve the taste, elevate the views, inform the conscience, enrich the imagination and enlighten the judgment.

That some children and youth, have a much higher natural relish for books than others, it very well know; and that in some cases, it may be extremely difficult ever to excite much interest, under the most judicious management. interest, under the most judicious management, colors and play with its forked tongue. And ought not every parent to be as watchful against licentious and immoral books, as he would be against admitting teachers of the same character into his family? What matters strongly persuaded, that if proper care and pains were to be taken by the domestic fireside, not one child in a hundred would grow tive writer of romance? What should we think side, not one child in a hundred would grow up, without acquiring such a taste, at least in a moderate degree.

But how is it to be formed? A few will have it at any rate. They seem to be born with it. They will learn the alphabet in spite of you; and will so eagerly devour every little book they can find at a very tender age, that the great difficulty is to hold them in check.

These, however, are the excentions. A test.

his family.

In regard to this point, the case is a perfectrapidly acquired. It is not enough to tell your child, that it is of the highest importance he should love his books, and improve his leisure time in profitable reading; or to express your the same teacher by the living voice in my time in profitable reading; or to express your wonder, that now, when he is a dozen years old, he has so little taste for history, biography, travels and the like. A reading taste is not to be reasoned into a boy any more than a love for some kind of food, which you wish him to be fond of. You must bring interesting books into the family and place them within his reach. You must allure him by New Year's and Christmas presents, fresh and almost smoking from the bookseller's counter. When he comes in from play, from school, or from work, there must always be some volume, paper, or tract at hand, to catch his eye and fill up the leisure moments, which would other than the same teacher by the living voice in my are to. Farents, therefore, in selecting books for family reading, ought to strike off at one heavy dash, all the cartloads and shiploads of plays, novels and romances, which offend openly though ever so infrequently against piety, morality and virtue. A parent ought openly though ever so infrequently against piety, morality and virtue. A parent ought openly though ever so infrequently against piety, morality and virtue. A parent ought way dosh, all the cartloads and shiploads of plays, novels and romances, which offend openly though ever so infrequently against piety, morality and virtue. A parent ought openly though ever so infrequently against piety, morality and virtue. A parent ought openly though ever so infrequently against piety, morality and virtue. A parent ought openly though ever so infrequently against piety, morality and virtue. A parent ought openly though ever so infrequently against piety, morality and virtue. A parent ought openly though ever so infrequently against piety, morality and virtue. A parent ought of family reading, ought to strike off and one family reading, ought to strike off and the cartloads and shiploads of plays, novels and romances, which offend openly though ever so infrequently against piety. recall it. No book, whatever may be its merits in other respects, which takes the name of God in vain, that is, which introduces the name of the Deny profanely, or irreverently, ing, imperceptibly become fond of glancing; their eye at whatever happens to fall in their way; and ere they or their parents are aware of it, a taste for books is developed, or acquired, which, if rightly directed, may lead to the most important acquisitions. When, the moment a child enters the sitting room, a something instructive or amusing is always in sight, and within reach, he must be stupid indeed, to git down and look vecanity into the fore in-

conceive how he might have been, as Milton will be, I have no doubt, one of the favorite poets in the millennium. But if I must speak frankly, under the pains and penalties of the highest literary tribunals in the world, I am sorry the most of his plays were ever written. I believe it will appear in the Great Day, that they have done more harm than good. The world, indeed, would have lost some of the forcest imaging that ever enriched the fancy of world, indeed, would have lost some of the finest imagery that ever enriched the fancy of an uninspired writer, but we should still have had the imagery of the Bible, which is still finer. Shakspeare as he is, is not a fit book for family reading. What Christian father, or virtuous mother, would allow him, if he were now alive, to come into a blooming circle of sons and daughters and write his plays, just as they stand in the best editions? It is scarcely possible that they should pass through the youthful mind and imagination, without leaving a stain behind them. If they must be read by our sons and daughters in their nonage, let us have a carefully expurgated edition. The objection that it will no longer be Shakespeare, objection that it will no longer be Shokespeare, must, I am aware, be fatal to every such pro-posal, in the judgment of mere critics and scholars; but while I readily concede, that all the beauties of the prince of dramatists could not be retained in such an edition, I cannot think, that the loss on this score need be very considerable, and I am morally certain, that what would be left, would be worth vastly more in a rising family, than the whole, as it came from the pen of the author.

Religious.

LETTERS FROM THE WEST .- NO. V.

Dear Sir,-I am back again to the banks of he famed, the beautiful Ohio. Probably, ull things considered, no river in the world surthings considered, no river in the world sur-passes this, in its winding way, and the ever changing variety and magnificence of its scene-ry. Louisville belongs to the first class of western cities. It is well located, with a pop-ulation of more than thirty thousand, and in-creasing with all the rapidity its friends can desire. It is destined to be one of the mighty cities of our country. The wealth and concities of our country. The wealth and population which are flowing into the cities and spreading over the country in the great West, must be rightly directed, or our nation's deathwarrant may be signed this side the moun-tains. I am told not more than six thousand in Louisville attend any place of worship, habitually. I hope I am not correctly informed. Allowing this to be true, and taking this as a fair sample of the attendance on the worship of God in this vast valley, and what friend of The importance of the West has been told,

shall have this truth written in lines of blood the destinies of this nation are to be settled between the Alleghany and Rocky mountains. If the cradle of our *liberty* was rocked in The cradic of our merry was recked in the east, its grave may be opened in the West. New England seems to be large, to such as have never been out of it, but it is only a tithe of the country, and what the nation is to be. I do not speak too strongly. The older parts of the country must not regard the West as a wilderness, and its scattered population as rude and important. This is not true of the well inand ignorant. This is not true of the well in formed in New England, but it is too true of many. This is one reason of the impiety, irreligion and infidelity of the West. The older portions of the country have not done so much as they ought in sending the means, able and adequate means of instruction to guide the tide of emigration. Many professional men who have gone, from the schoolmaster upward, have gone with wrong impressions. Nothing can be more true, than that the man who does not succeed well at the east, will fail more at the West. Western men are not less inclined to favor education, morality and religion, than their brethren in older states. But they want men to lead and guide them in all their departments. Weak men should be kept at home, and not go or be sent where character is formed upon a large scale. This is the order of nature and mind at the West. I have seen who are doing all they could desire, because they have common sense. I have seen others who are doing little for the honor of the land from which they came, or the good of the land to which they bave come. Would to God New England would send a thousand men like the Rev. Mr. H. of this city, and then a differ-ent story would be told of western institutions and western character. I am highly pleased with the great outlines of western character. It is formed upon noble principles. No people are more willing to pay money for education, for benevolent institutions, and to build churches and support ministers, only give them men, as they say, "of the right stamp." The West has too many colleges, and too few, far too few warm hearted ministers. Let the east look well when called upon to give to a college, and let them rook into the treasury of the Lord when called upon to give to Home Missions. Let the east do their duty, and the West will be the pride of our country. W.

For the Boston Recorder. PIETY IN THE MINISTRY.

Topsfield, January 9, 1839.

My Dear Brother,—I learn with deep regret, that some ministers are in the habit of rising from table, at their regular meals, without expressing their thanks to Code. out expressing their thanks to God for the bounties of his Providence. This is a new custom, and, in my opinion, a very bad one, I know not to what extent it prevails, and I am heartily sorry that it prevails at all; and I will ell you why.

1. Because there is nothing gained by it;

nothing in time, nothing in bealth, nothing i

nothing in time, nothing in health, nothing in propety, nothing in reputation, nothing in solid, glowing piety.

2. There is something lost by it. Three precious opportunities during the day, for thanking and blessing and praising God for his mercies, are lost! Not only are these opportunities for honoring God lost, but three prayers are lost; three precious, fervent prayers. O what a loss! Who, that knows the worth of prayer, can be willing to sustain such loss? of prayer, can be willing to sustain such a loss: Is it said that both services may be included in one? that thanks are expressed in the blessing? But how is it? Can we be thankful for a bles-But how is it? Can we be thankful for a blessing before we receive it? The food, it is true, is spread before us, and so far we can and ought to be thankful; but as yet it has done us no good; we cannot feel thankful for having been refreshed by it. I greatly fear that this thanking God before we receive the blessing, is a mere excuse for not thanking him at all.

But suppose we should express a grateful feeling while craving that feelings, is there any hore in expressing that feelings as excend time?

Whole No. 1205.

3. There is a beautiful propriety in expres sing thanks to God, after eating at our regular meals. We have received our food, we have meals. We have received our food, we have tasted its precious qualities, we have relished them, we have satisfied the cravings of nature, we are refreshed and comforted, and if we feel right, are grateful for the blessing. Here then is the moment, the appropriate moment, for pouring out the overflowings of a grateful heart into the bosom of a God of love. And what ardently pious heart will not rejoice to do it? Can a minister of Jesus, who ought to be a pattern of pre-eminent godliness neglect it? One would think that nothing short of an express prohibition from Jehovah himself, express prohibition from Jehovah himself, could restrain him from such a seasonable, ap-

propriate and delightful service.

4. Expressing thanks after eating has a tendency to prevent levity and improper conversation at the table. This I have experience. sation at the table. This I have experienced myself, and have witnessed its happy effects upon others. The thought that we are to address God in a solemn prayer before we rise from the table, has not only a restraining influence, but leads to cherish feelings adapted to that sacred service. Thanks after eating promote order and regularity at the table, and stillness in the result around us. Thus the table, and stillness in the result around us. Thus the period of the day in which we receive our food, were not given us by our Creator merely for refreshing the body; far from it. They were equally designed for refreshing and improving equally designed for refreshing and improving the mind; for cultivating devout and pious feelings; for teaching us to feel our dependence upon God, the Author of all our blessings, and to glorify him in our body and spirit

5. Expressing thanks after eating better ac-5. Expressing thanks after eating better accords with the commands, "Pray always;" "Pray without ceasing;" "In every thing give thanks; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus respecting you." If in every thing we are to give thanks, ought we not to do it after receiving such a precious blessing as our daily food? Is it asked why we should expressions thanks are seen to be such as the control of the cont express our thanks any more after having re-ceived our food, than after having received other blessings? I reply that the occasion is more proper for such a solemn service. Our families are together, our minds composed, and all is still around us; while at other times, our families are scattered, our minds distracted with business, and the occasion perhaps extremely unfavorable for such a service. regular meals are a most beautiful me-dium, not only for expressing thanks for our food, but for the other numerous blessings which flow down upon us from the hands of our Heavenly Eather

For the Boston Recorder.

ORIENTAL WASHINGS.

ORIENTAL WASHINGS.

In the report of Mr. Oscanyan's lectures on Constantinople contained in the Recorder of January 4th, is this passage:

"In the process of bathing, no tub is used, as in the baths in other countries—it being considered uncleanly to use a bathing tub for this purpose.—The Osmanlis are remarkable for their attention to cleanliness.—Nothing can exceed the neatness of their houses—the floor exceed the neatness of their houses—the floor is as clean as any other part of the apartment —they wash their hands before and after every meal—and this practice assumes the character of a religious duty. When they wash, tho water is poured from a vase upon the hands, over a wide basin—they never make use of a basin or a tub to wash in, as is the practice

elsewhere. It is a common observation among the Osmanlis that cleanliness corresponds with the purity and integrity of the mind." We all know that Oriental customs are stereotyped and not liable to change, and it has occurred to the writer to suggest, whether this accidental remark of Mr. O's may not cast some light upon the primitive mode of bap-ism. The rite was established in the east, and if such was the custom in Judea, our Lord and his apostles could not probably have va-ried from it materially. Upon the supposition that such was the custom as Mr. O. described, the words bapto and baptizo when applied to persons would have the limited signification of affusion, and the argument in favor of immer-

sion which many suppose to be derived from the etymology of the terms, would fall to the

The writer considers the mode of baptism a matter of secondary importance, but as many are scrupulous in regard to it, it would be a point gained to clear up the matter if possible. Perhaps some antiquarian Orientalist may be able through your paper to give information, to what extent the custom mentioned by Mr. O. prevails; and whether it is ancient or modern; and also whether it prevailed in Judea. If it should be found to be ancient and extensive, significancy and decency, in favor of baptism by affusion.

Intelligence.

For the Boston Recorder LETTER FROM RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, Oct. 3, 1838.

Rev. Seth Bliss, —My Dear Brother, —We are still going on, slowly indeed, but maintaining our ground, and are advancing a little. Our publications continue to be gratefully re-ceived. A prevalent opinion amongst the Russians appears to be that we have made a vow, and it is also in fulfilment of this that we distribute amongst them the books we do. One of our friends lately presented a Tract to a soldier; he received it gratefully, and then inquired why she gave it him. "To do then inquired why she gave it him. "To do you good," was the reply. "Oh, you have made a vow?" "No, I simply desire to do good to your soul." "Oh, then you are praying for something? Will you inform me if you please what you are praying for, and I shall pray that your prayer may be granted."
"No, no," said our friend," that is not my reason for giving the book to you; I simply desire to do good to your soul." The man seemed confounded, utterly unable to comprehend such disinterested benevolence, and on going away, walked backwards, howing to her at every step till he had gotten to a considerable distance. please what you are praying for, and I

As lately I was taking a walk with the friend As lately I was taking a wais with the rivered referred to, we met a large herd of cattle. The under drovers could not read, but the head drover could, and to him she gave a tract; he received it gratefully, stopped his horse, and began to read. We continued our walk; and long after we had parted from him, looking around we saw him still fixed to the spot, engaged in reading the tract. That same friend lately gave a tract to a fruit and kitchen gardener who lived on her road to town; he re-ceived it gratefully; and the nexttime she passed,

ceived it gratefully; and the nexttime she passed, he saw her and insisted on her going into the garden to eat some of his fruit, that he might show her how great was his sense of her kindness in giving him such a book.

Lately a nobleman entered the tract shop and gave with evident delight the following account of his distribution of tracts. Last spring, said he, I bought a great many tracts, and after reading them myself, I distributed

them amongst my peasantry. This summer I again visited my estate which lies some hundred versts beyond Mosea. I had scarcely arrived, when some of my peasants hearing of it, hastened to thank-me for the little books I had given them at Easter; and others who had got none, came begging that they might have some, and promising to endeavor by their diligence and fidelity to please me.

My brother who resides on the estate, assures me, that the reading of these little works has caused a great change on many of the peasants, and begs I will send him more from St. Petersburgh as soon as possible, that he may distribute them amongst the peasantry at the close of harvest. May God bless the great work you have begun among us Rusgreat work you have begun among us Russians! Continued he, "doubt not but such seed will produce abundant fruit bye and bye." Oh that the Lord would be pleased to bless our ndeavors to advance his cause.

I am, my dear Sir, truly yours, J. C. Brown.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

THIERS, FRANCE.-A correspondent in France has sent us the following account of the commencement of a religious revival at Thiers, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, in the Puy de Dome, (a part of the ancient Auvergne) near

other, (a part of the ancient Auvergue) near the centre of France.

"For three years and a half the two socie-ties of Geneva, had explored Auvergne during four or five months of the winter, without any other fruit than meeting here and there souls well disposed to the truth. Thiers offered nothing more remarkable till the close of the last winter, when a near of the laboring class. last winter, when a man of the laboring class (a cutier by trade) after having long resisted the calls of mercy made known to him by the colporteurs, yielded his heart to the Saviour. At this time the colporteurs iest the country, it being the close of the winter. However, a few weeks after, the committee of the Evangelical Society sent there one of its laborers, (Mr. Peignoux) and had the pleasure of learning that this first disciple had not only persevered in grace, but had also become the instrument of awakening three other families. They were exposed to persecutions from the world; yet, last winter, when a man of the laboring clas exposed to persecutions from the world; yet, sustained by the promises of the Word of God, they rejoiced to be found worthy to suffer

hame for the name of their Saviour.
"The meetings held by the colporteurs, af ter his return, were blessed, and another family joined them. Persecutions continued, and some evil-minded persons excited a tunult which might have been fatal to our colporteur, had not the authorities interfered and suppressed it. Since that time there has been no ma ifestation of violence. The Evangelical So-ciety has now provided means of instruction for these new converts, and edification for these new converts, and though the opposition continues still secretly, and some persons show their discontent at the appearance of the new religion, there is every reason to hope that, by the divine blessing, the number of disciples will increase and that the church of Thiers will be established."

CHAMBERSBURG, PENN.—The following is Chambersburg, Penn.—The following is an extract of a letter from the Rev. Jacob Hellfenstein to a friend in this city, (New York) dated Chambersburg, Franklin co. Pa. "You will recollect, that when I wrote to

you last, I gave rather a melancholy account of the state of religion in this place, but how has the aspect of things changed since? The Lord hath made bare his arm, and numbers who but a few weeks ago were slumbering on ruin's brink, have not only been awakened to a sense of their perilous condition but fled to the hope set before them in Christ. Very soon after I commenced my labors among this people, it was manifest that the truth had taken deep hold of many hearts—until eventually their convictions became so overpowering, that they could no longer conceal their emothat they could no longer conceal their emo-tions. Our prayer meetings now became crowded with anxious inquirers, and for some weeks scarcely a night has passed without the hopeful conversion of some souls. Many pro-fessors, who had the mere form of godliness have renounced their former hopes, and as we trust, obtained "a good hope through grace." trust, obtained "a good nope through grace. So overwhelming is the state of feeling, that, after continuing together three or four hours we often find it difficult to close, and persuade the people to retire. About seventy-five already profess to have devoted themselves to God, and there is still the most encouraging prospect of the continuance of the work. At our prayer meeting last evening, held at a private house, about one hundred were present. Though almost worn out with labor, I am under the necessity of holding some meeting

every day.

I am happy to state, that this gracious visi-I am nappy to state, that this gracious visi-tation of the Spirit has extended to three of the other churches in town. I believe there never was a time when this community was as generally excited on the great subject of reli-gion. It is the all-absorbing topic in almost every place, and if Christians do not grieve away the spirit of God, we may hope for still more merchlose displays of his redescripe. more marvellous displays of his redeeming power and grace".—Ib.

HOPKINTON, N. H .- There has been more than usual attention to religion in Hopkinton for a few months past in the Congregational Church of which Rev. M. Kimball is pastor. There have been several interesting convernone of those who have recently given evidence of a change have yet made a profession. A considerable number will, in due season, obey the divine command; there are yet enquirers and also there is a spirit of prayer in the church. The work has been still and solemn .- Panoply.

BRADFORD, N. H .- The erection of a new meeting-house by the Congregational Society and the effort to have a minister of the gospel stationed among them has resulted in the hap-piest effects. A revival has succeeded which promises to add much strength to the church. omises to add much strength to the entiren-othing is ever lost by the expense of money and exertion to provide a house for the service Nor is a society ever weakened s. We learn that there are othby these efforts. We learn that there are other societies in this region, which are beginning to agitate the subject of remodeling their old fashioned meeting-houses.—1b.

PRINCETON, MASS .- We learn, that there is an interesting revival of religion now in progress in Princeton, in this State.—Ed. Rec.

MISSIONARIES AT SEA.

The Rev. W. J. POHLMAN and F. B. THOM son, who sailed from New York in the Albion, for India, have written a letter, dated Straits of Sunda, Sept. 10, 1838, to the Secretary of the German Reformed Board of Missions, in which they give the following account of their employments while on their voyage. They had been 107 days at sea:-

At the request of the Captain, we had preaching the afternoon of the first Sabbath we were out, (May 27.) though we had scarcely recovered from sea sickness. We have not been prevented from meeting every Sabbath since both morning and advantages. th morning and afternoon on deck, where we preach regularly by turns. Immediately after second service we hold a Sabbath School for the children and youth, of whom there are six on board, and a Bible Class for the sailors in the dining cabin. We have family worship in the same place daily at half past seven in the morning, and at the same hour in the evening. At all these exercises the Cap-tain is our chorister, and some of the hands are always present. The Bible Class is very interesting and we trust profitable. A ques-tion is given out the preceding Sabbath to be

ing is a specimen of the questions taken up;
"What is it to repent?" "Is a change o
heart necessary?" "When must we repent?" heart necessary?" "When must we repent?"
"What will be the doom of the finally impenitent?" We endeavor to consider such points as will give us an opportunity of urging per-

sonal religion as th great business of life Early in the voyage we resolved to meet wice a week for prayer and to observe the twice a week for prayer and to observe the first Monday of every month; also to have a weekly lecture for the special benefit of our missionary company—other meetings to be regulated by circumstances. Accordingly the rate rooms for prayer every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon. We have observed from monthly concerts which have proved to be occasions of absorbing interest. casions of absorbing interest. The first Mon-day of August was spent as a day of humilia-tion and prayer, and will long be remembered by us all as a season of special blessing to our own souls. Since this day we have met every own souls. Since this day we have het every afternoon to pray for fitness for our work, and for the influences of the Holy Spirit to descend on us, and to convert those who are conducting us on our way. Besides these stated services, as we are a little world by ourselves, we are often found together, engaged in Christian often found together, engaged in Christian conference and conversation. The weekly lecture has been profitable, and has been de-

conterence and conversation. The weary lecture has been profitable, and has been deferred only once, on account of the stormy state of the weather. Our floating habitation has often been a Bethel to us, and God, even our God has blessed us.

Our employments have been various. Besides the reading of practical books, we have made the word of God our daily study. As a daily exercise we have taken up Hebrew and Greek, which we have recited alternately an hour before morning prayers. The prophecies of Isaiah from the fortieth chapter, and the Epistle to the Ephesians have engaged our attention. We are now also about finishing the Epistle to the Hebrews. The other brethren have united with us in these delightful studies. Brother Ball is paying some attention to the Chinese language.

Chinese language.

In the midst of all these avocations the crew have not been forgotten. Of these there are sixteen. We found them all supplied with Bibles, and several of them members of the Temperance Society. They were "shipped" from the New York Sailor's Home, kept under the auspices of the American Seamen's Friend Society, by Mr. Galston, a pious sea captain. Every facility of access to them has been granted by the captain and officers. Work after week we have addressed them per-Week after week we have addressed them personally on the salvation of their souls, and have found them open and free to converse. A few meetings have been held in the forecastle for their benefit. Several have been presented with a selected copy of the bound volumes of the American Tract Society. Religious tracts have been liberally furnished them, which have been perused with advan-tage. The affecting narrative of the "Young Cottager" aroused the attention of one of the tage.

We are not without evidence that God has the men have entered into a solemn engagement to seek and serve the Lord; a third is seeking the Saviour, sorrowing. We hope of several others on board. Time will show. Indeed, eternity must reveal the good done. For, seed may now be sown on board this ship, which, though long buried, may spring up and bear fruit—the result of which will not be unfolded till the day of final

ecount.
For a few weeks past, several of the hands have met every evening to study the gospels with one of our number. They have manifested deep interest in this meeting. We are longing, and praying for a still richer blessing before we land, and are cheered by the reflection that our beloved friends at home are uniting their forcest and leading with ourse that ting their fervent supplications with ours, that every one of these precious immortals, may, through our instrumentality, rejoice in hope of

God's glory.

As regards our own feelings we are happy, hough we are nearly as far from our b and friends as we can be in this world, light of these lovely islands, and the d nillions inhabiting them cause us to long for the time when we shall be enabled to make known to them the "glad tidings of great joy." Our happiness increases as we progress, and we would not part with our present prospects of usefulness for ten thousand worlds.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1839.

OREGON MISSION.

Rev. Jason Lee, of the Methodist Mission Oregon Territory, made an interesting statement at the Bromfield street meeting-house, Boston, on Sabbath evening last. He commenced by recapitulating the circumstance which awakened the attention of the churches to the subject, and asserting the truth sumed; but Dr. McGlaughlin, of Van Couver, hearof the statement respecting the deputation of Nez Seventeen have united with the church; Perces and Flatheads to St. Louis to enquire con- nephew left, and was ordered by the physicians at cerning the white man's God, one of whom only Van Couver, to repair to the Sandwich Islands. lived to return to his countrymen, and he was not able to satisfy them, as to the objects of his mission, as, not having with him an interpreter at St. Louis, he could obtain very little information. Yet, he said up the churches, and awakened a feeling of deep interest in these western tribes.

Mr. Lee then stated that he was appointed by the undertake that mission; but how he was to reach his when we received them, were as ignorant of labor as destination, he knew not, and for many months, could of letters; and it was often about as much work to obtain no information; but in the spring of 1834, four of them, Rev. Jason Lee, and his nephew Rev. Dan'l Howover, we cultivated ten acres more this year Lee, with Messrs. Shepherd and Edwards, left Independence for the Rocky Mountains, turning their backs upon the civilized world about the last of April. They journeyed on horse back, pitching their tents at night, securing their horses, and keeping a watch, in order to guard against hostile tribes, and prevent their horses being stolen. Companies who travel over the mountains, do not intend to take more provisions than sufficient to reach the buffalo country, when they sapply themselves by means of the rifle. Part of the way through this country, the supply is abundant, and part of the way it is deficient. But it is sometimes a laborious work to procure it, on account of the distance they have to travel to find buffaloes Sometimes they suffer much, in passing over those dry and barren plains, for want of water: the hunter are said not unfrequently to slake their thirst with the blood of the buffalo. He had never seen this himself, but he was with a party of hunters, who were one day complaining much of thirst, and wishing much to find a buffalo that they might get some eider. Pretty soon they killed a buffalo; and the first thing they did was to open its stomach and drink the water they found there, which they called cider and said it was good. He had known them to eat the kidney of the buffalo raw, in order to quench thirst.

They spent about four months and a half in their tents, till they reached Fort Van Couver, on the Co lumbia river, about ninety miles from the ocean.

obtained a fresh supply of provisions. From the Columbia river they proceeded to exam-

ine the Woolamick country, with a view to select a location for the mission. The Woolamick river empties into the Columbia about 80 miles from the an. Vessels have been up this river twenty miles. It is a beautiful river, probably three hundred miles in length, passing through a beautiful valley of prairie lands, interspersed with groves of timber; the river and its tributary streams also being skirted with timber. On either hand, there is a range of mountains, composed of hills piled on hills, till towering amid the clouds. It is about 75 miles from th Woolamick river to the ocean. Between that and the ocean, rises one of these ranges of mountains covered with a dense forest, which terminates at th Pacific in high bluffs. On the other range, are several beautiful mountains, rearing their white crests to the clouds, covered with perpetual snow. The soil is good, and produces English grain well; but it is not good for Indian corn. The climate is much nilder than the same latitude in this country. At 45 degrees north, the water does not freeze in ter. The cattle live without fodder. The prairi grass is green all winter; and garden vegetables are eft in the ground to be gathered when needed fo so. Instead of cold and snow, there is rain the greater part of the time for three or four months. It a disagreeable season, but not so severe as the win ter of the north.

On this river, about fifty miles from its mouth ney found a few white settlers, who had begun to enlitivate the land, part of them Americans and par of them persons who had been employed by the Hudon's Bay Company. Some of them had native wives It was anticipated that they would locate themselves among the tribe called Flatheads: which he said wa misnomer, for the Indian name of the tribe does not signify Flatheads, and they are the only tribe that country, which do not flatten their heads. He then described the process of flattening the head, which he said must cause the children a great deal of suffering during the first two years of their lives. Their eyes stand out unnaturally, and they are moitiable objects.

But, though they were expected to locate ther elves among the Flathends, yet it was left discretionary with them to locate where, in their best judgnent, on the ground, they should be likely to do the most good; and he believed if the design had been exclusively to benefit the Flatheads, it would have been better for them to locate themselves nearer the coast, where they could receive the supplies that were sent them by water. But they went out with the impression that the design of the Board was no merely to benefit one tribe, but, if they found the door wide open, to establish many missions. With these views of the subject, they chose the position iready mentioned.

They landed where the mission is now located October, and pitched their tents and unladed the canoes in which they had brought some things which had been forwarded by water, and then set themselves to preparing tools and building a house. The rainy season was approaching, and, Mr. Lee said, did not like the idea of living in an Indian but. ould not but reflect on the sentiment often uttered by those who can sit at home at their case and talk self-denial, " Let the missionary go and live as of the church, let them send somebody besides me for I do not like to become an Indian. We labored under some disadvantages, for we were not carpen ters; but perhaps we did as well as they would ha done; for we had to take the green trees and split hem and hew out boards for our floors; and if we wanted a door or a table, or a coffin, to bury our dead out of our sight, we had to do the same As soon as our house was completed, we commende cutting timber and splitting rails, in order to fence i ome prairie land for cultivation; and we succeeded he first year in cultivating about thirty acres; built a

barn; and gathered in our crops.

Hitherto, we had enjoyed comfortable health. But now my three associates were attacked with the ague; nd I was compelled to be physician, nurse, cook farmer, and every thing else. But soon I was taken sick myself; and such were the symptoms that I was aware for a whole day of the approach of the disease So I prepared medicine and food for others, and apportioned out my own. That night I was taken w a chill. But the next day, one of the others was able to get up, and with great difficulty, to walk about the room. Our own stock of medicine was now coning of our situation, kindly sent us a supply. M where he remained a year. Brother Edwards taught school that year, in the lower part of the settlement; leaving only Mr. Shepherd and myself at the mission farm. I brought on a relapse by my exertions, and was the deputation had not been in vain; for it had roused sick a whole year, and continued very feeble till I left. I have now in a great measure recovered; but shall probably never be able to endure as much as some could. During that year, I carried on the New England Conference in the spring of 1933, to farm, with the assistance of a few Indian boys, who, teach them how to do a thing as to do it ourselves. than the last. We had not been there long, before we learned that we must turn our hands to almost every thing. If we wanted the wood of a plough, or the teeth of a harrow, or a yoke for our oxen, we had no alternative but to go to work and make them; and we were often surprised ourselves, when we saw what we had done. BrotherShepherd took care of the house, and taught the school. There were between fifteen and twenty boys and girls in the family, many of them orphans, whom it appeared as if God had sent on purpose for us to take care of. We thought they came very fast; but we undertook to provide for them, although compelled to bring most of our pro-They came to us with no covering but a piece of skin. We had no clothes for them. We could buy some cloth for them at Van Conver; but we were neither herd concluded to try his own hand at it, and commenced cutting and making clothes for boys and girls. He cut gowns, and taught Indian mothers to make them. I have seen a very decent gown made what Brother Shepherd gave her. And, I must conmuch of a utilitarian. When I can see any thing

the outset, that he would have no bishop's sleeves to his gowns.

The remainder of Mr. Lee's address, which was occupied with an account of the progress of the mission and the state of the Indian tribes west of the Rocky Mountains, together with the address of William Brooks, a young Indian from beyond the Rocky Mountains, will be given in next week's Recorder.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Perhaps we are premature in the expression of an pinion; but our individual opinion is, that the College would be in no worse condition, with its presen charter blotted out, than retaining it, to be subjected to continual disappointment, from the refusal of the State to grant it aid. It has friends, whose patronage might be confidently relied upon, were it decided fair grounds, that the State would continue to de othing for its help. It cannot die, let come wha will. Even if it be strangled, by " will and of man's device," its vital principle cannot be de stroyed. It will rise, and it will grow like the palm tree, and like the cedars of Lebanon, in despite of all antoward influences, because it has struck its root deep into the sides of God's holy mountain, and de rives its neurishment from the dew of heaven, and the thousand streams that run among the hills. Prayers of faith and labors of love have heretofore sustained it; and these will not fail, so long as God has

a holy church in Massachusetts. It has sometimes been asked, "Why look to the Legislature at all?" Why not appeal directly and solely to the friends of religion and of education? But several reasons may be urged against such a ourse. 1. It is the appropriate duty of the Legislature, to foster all our institutions of learning. 2. It s their special duty to foster those, which they have taken under their special patronage. 3. They have done the same thing for other institutions, less favorably located, and less needy than this. 4. It is the universal expectation of the community, that they shall do whatever needs to be done, to save our Celleges alive. 5. It is a very difficult matter to make the community understand and admit the real necessities of a chartered institution, after its petitions have been rejected by the Legislature; for the action of the Legislature virtually denies that any necessity for aid exists; and the unsuccessful appeals to the Legislature have really, in their effects, barred the door

against appeals to the community.

In regard to the extent of aid required, and the specific objects to which it shall be appropriated, the petition presented to the Legislature, will speak for itself. No reasonable man, probably, will deem the amount asked for too great, to meet the exigencies of the case, and much less will any man question the importance of the objects to be secured, by the requested appropriation.

Is the Institution then, a thing of public utility This has been decided affirmatively already by the act of incorporation, and need not be argued again. Has the public been disappointed in the amount of its usefulness? This is not contended, nor suggested unless it be by the somewhat diminished number of its students the present year; a fact sufficiently accounted for, without the slightest impeachment of it Board or Faculty; a fact that has resulted, we have no doubt, primarily, from the frowning countenance of the Legislature; for, the suspicion is naturally, nay unavoidably excited, to some extent, that the instituthe Legislature of Massachusetts in vain, is not worthy of confidence. Young men have suspected, and parents have suspected, that some great deficiency must exist in an institution, to which so munificent a legislative body, will grant no assistance, to extricate it from difficulties, and place it on a broad and strong foundation. And this has led them to repair to other Colleges, out of the State, where advantages are no better, and where expenses and dangers are greater than at Amherst. Whereas, there is no other leficiency existing, than that created by inadequate funds; a deficiency not chargeable on the Board, or Officers of the Institution at all, but exclusively on the persevering neglect it experiences at the hands its foster parent, the Legislature of Massachusetts.

INFANT BAPTISM.

A committee was appointed by the last Conference of Congregational Churches in Maine, to inquire and report on this subject. We do not know the precise points aimed at by said appointment, but we suppose it had special reference to the amount of neglect of this ordinance in Congregational churches, and the causes of the same. The chairman of the Committee, Rev. J. W. Chickering of Portland, requestions; "How many unbaptized children are there belonging to the members of your church?" and "What reason do such parents assign for such neglect?" We think much good will result from such an investigation. We hope it will be carried on thoroughly, and we should be glad to see the forth-

coming report. The opponents of Infant Baptism have affirmed a great decrease of regard for this institution in one churches, and have gloried in the prospect of its early extinction. There may be serious failures in this duty, but we believe our Zion is sound at heart on this subject. There is doubtless need that pastors should deeply feel and earnestly enforce the duties and obligations of the Covenant. A series of well studied discourses on this subject has awakened, as we are witnesses, a deep and delightful interest in ite behalf in not a few of our churches, and has placed it on higher ground than it had sustained for years. This is one of the means among others of placing those who expect the early extinction of this ordinance, in the condition of the man, who, "standing on Jordan's stormy banks," waiteth for the passing by of all its waters.

THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR

The last No. closed the career of this periodical. It is hereafter to be blended with the American Bibvisions sixty miles. We could not turn them away. Iical Repository, under the Editorial care of Rev. Dr. Peters of New York. The Christian Spectator be gan its career as a Monthly Magazine. This was its form, from 1819 to 1829. It then took the form of a tailors nor mantua makers. However, Brother Shep- Quarterly, and in this character now closes the tenth volume, and with it its separate existence. Thus, for twenty years has this work been operating upon the various interests of Zion in our land. We have had access to its pages from the first. And now that we by an Indian woman, with no other instruction than are called upon to attend its funeral solemnities, we confess we cannot do so without emotion. The fess I liked his fashions better than those I have seen twenty volumes of this work contain a vast amount in this country. I have been so long accustomed to of valuable matter. We were instructed and edified do without the superfluities and many of what are by its periodical visits. Men of holiness and wisdom called the necessaries of life, that I have become very spake to us, and we loved to hear them. We have many and delightful recollections of the pleasure we that is useful, I like it. But the world and the church are so much under the dominion of the tyrant fashion, of the earlier volumes. This work has done the value it much; for to tell the sober truth, our practiproved solely from Scripture passages. After When they could procure plenty of fresh buffalo that is useful, I like it. But the world and the church derived, and the interest we felt, in many, especially the instructions are closed, they are examined meat, they suffered little; but for about thirty days,

now that it lives no longer, a worthy epitaph. In the en a farm of two rods by three, is very limit epinion of many of the wisest and best of Zion's we fear is not in a fair way for much enlargement friends, the doctrinal peculiarities of the Spectator for a few years past have greatly marred its beauty and diminished its usefulness. We have nothing now to handsomely done up as it is, and shall certainly ke say in relation to them. Good men are divided in it near us during the live long year, if God spare, opinion here. In spite of its peculiarities, we believe wishing the author the sale of all the copies he h the Spectator has advanced the cause of theological published. science, of biblical interpretation, of sound and intelligent piety. We part with it, sorrowing for its infirmities, and thankful for its kind aid in our spiritual infancy, and in helping us beyond that period, if indeed we have passed it; and believing that, in spite of all defects, it has greatly promoted the most precious interests of the kingdom of God.

VALUE OF A GOOD RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL. The Portland Christian Mirror is the organ of Congregationalism for the State of Maine, and an agent o nealculable good it is too, to the cause of Christ in that State. The profits of the paper are devoted to the interests of Domestic Missions in Maine. We should wish the Maine Miss'ry Society a magnificent donation, if we desired that all the bitter things which have been said about the Mirror and its Editor, were converted into cash, even only at a shilling apiece The Mirror has not fallen in with all that has confidently supposed and earnestly urged as right Hence it has been stricken often on the right cheek, yea, both cheeks, and wherever else there was room for a blow. Some men look the better for the scars. The Mirror has not yet suffered specially from the stripes it has beene. We are glad to see its circulation in that State increasing. We are happy to quote what follows concerning it, not for the of the Mirror only, but because the same is true of every well conducted religious periodical, and presents strong arguments for their extensive circulation. "In looking over my parish," says correspondent of the Mirror, "I can discover a plain difference between those families which are blessed with its weekly visits and those which are not. The former are apparently making greater progress in holiness than the latter. And this is not all. They do more in proportion to their means, to support the gospel at home, and to send it abroad than the latter. And one thing I have noticed. Those families tha have taken the Mirror, have furnished themselve with a greater amount of other religious reading than those who have not taken it. In circulating the bound volumes of the American Tract Society, have been astonished to find how much more readily the subscribers for the Mirror purchased them that others. I have noticed also that the subscribers for the Mirror are more constant in their attendance upor public wership on the Sabbath; upon the monthly concert, and upon the weekly prayer-meeting than others. And " last, though not least," I have notice ed that those who are constant readers of the Mirror. pay their minister more promptly, and make him ore presents than those who do not read it." We think the testimony of all pastors, whose people are furnished with valuable religious newspapers, will correspond with the above. Hence as lovers of Zion, they cannot but be patrons of the religious press.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS, en Mental Cultivation; delivered at the Odeon, in Boston, September, 1838. Boston; Whipple & Damrell, No. 9 Coonhill. pp. 115, 18mo.

These lectures are two in number, delivered by Lev. J. S. Stone, D. D. of the Episcopal church, and by Rev. Hubbard Winslow, of the Congregational nurch. The subject of the first, is the influence of the Bible on the intellectual powers; of the second, the best method of cultivating the intellectual Two others were delivered in connection with these, by Rev. J. W. Downing of the Methodist church, and Rev. Baron Stow of the Baptist church. The two latter gentlemen declined giving up theirs for publication. This is to be much regretted, if as we presume, they were prepared with equal care as

Both these lectures are admirable, whether re garded as productions of the mind or the heart. The riews they present on their respective topics are many of them exceedingly clear and striking; and if not quite original, they are yet invested with the charms of originality, to an uncommon degree, by their passage through the minds of their authors. They deserve a very wide circulation, and will abundantly reward all the attention that shall be given them, whether by Sabbath School teachers, for whose special benefit they were delivered, or by others, who are anxious to hear what the Lord would have them

MORAL LESSONS AND STORIES, from the Property By Jane Strickland. Embellished engravings, by J. A. Adams. New York; J. S. Taylor. 1839. pp. 189. Square.

We hope that many copies of this beautiful volame have been purchased for new year's presents to favorite children, although we have had no leisure to notice it, till the present moment. It is as worthy to be presented, however, to any deserving child, at any other time, as at the beginning of the year; and will probably do as much good, and excite as much interest, and heartfelt gratitude. It may be weakness, (if so, it is our glory) that we cannot read these fine illustrations of Scripture maxims, without the tenderest emotions; especially when our minds are thrown forward on the future and happy consequences of these multiplied and well directed labors. for the improvement of the rising generation.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed store, connected with the New England Farmer office, No. 51 and 52 North Market St. Boston; pp. 80, 12mo. Boston; No. 9. Cornhill.

" In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not which shall prosper, whether this or that." But if the seed be not good, it will never prosper. It is the interest of the farmer therefore to provide himself with seed that will not disappoint him; and if it is to be found any where, it ought to be found here; probably it may be. And withal, it is possible that some useful nformation in regard to the time and manner of sowing, method of culture, &c. &c. may here be gathered up. At least, no great risk would be incurred in making the experiment; and our very sage advice to those who know much more about Agriculture than we do, is, that they visit the Agricultural Warehouse, and "see what is to be seen;" (we can assure them they will see some things they have never seen before) and take home the "Annual Catalogue," from which most of them will learn some useful things they never knew before.

THE FARMER'S ALMANAC, for 1829. By R. B.

An article we have never possessed before, and for which it is supposed we are indebted to the politeness of the publisher. Our keen relish for farming,

church of God we think a noble service, and deserves, cal acquaintance with the art of making things ground the control of the withstanding any and all instruction. We are great obliged however for the "Almanac," interlean

WILLIAM BELL; or the Advantages of Sabha School instruction. Massuchusetts Sabbath School Depository. No. 13 Cornhill, Boston; pp. 84
18mo. 1839.

If there be any who still doubt the value of S. bath schools, as the means of spiritual blessing to in dividuals and the world, let them read "William Bell." If there be any who wish to persuade a friend to take a lively interest in Sabbath schools, let there put into the bands of that friend the history of "Wa liam Bell." And if there be any who wish to contemplate a fair model of an accomplished and successful Sabbath school teacher, let him look at the character of the teacher of " William Bell."

A GIFT FOR SCHOLARS. Massachusells Sabbuth School Depository, No. 13 Cornhilf, 80 pp. 24mo. 1839.

24mo. 1839.

A lovely gift; composed of sixteen short articles selected from the S. S. Visiter, where they were originally published. It might well be called "the Gem," or a collection of gems; for richer thoughts, more beautifully expressed, are rare indeed

MAMMA'S LESSONS, for her little boys and girls.
In two parts. With numerous copyerplates.
gravings. Salem; W. & S. B. Ives. 1839. pp.
96. Square.

This is designed for children of from three to form or five years of age; and admirably fitted to answer its design. Easy and familiar words, arranged in short sentences, in dialogistic form, on subjects ap propriate to children of such an age, by one intime y acquainted with the nursery, will infallibly interes the young mind, and greatly facilitate the efforts o any nursery teacher, who has skill to use it; and must be a very dolt indeed, whose skill will not be increased by using it.

TALES OF YOUTH, for the Young; or Water from the Living Fountain, Flowing at all Seasons. By R. Babcock, D. D. Philadelphia; George W. Donohue, No. 22 South Found street. 1839. pp. 144, 12mo.

In the preface to this little work, the author save The tendencies of the whole system now most popular in the instruction and improvement of youth, is to relax, not strengthen; to deteriorate rather than benefit their mental and moral nature. Every thing must be done for pleasure, not duty; for present grabification, not for ultimate advantage. Their school books must, as far as possible, be amusing stories. Knowledge must be granulated to particles so small and diluted to a consistency so thin, that it can be swallowed insensibly, or else it is thought it cannot be digested at all." "As you train the child vo form the man; and what shall perpetuate the strong and stern principles of duty, if you thus cater to a vicious and enervating love of ease, -of mere amuse ment?"

There is, alas! too much foundation for these remarks. The evil to which they alfude is one o alarming tendencies, and rapidly increasing. But i is much easier to see the danger than to point out; remedy. It is evident that no remedy can be of immediate advantage; a vitiated taste cannot be restored at once to its natural and healthy tone. And even all the writers in our country (a thing not to be in agined) should agree to provide no more nutriment for this depraved taste, yet the multitude of trifling and improper books already in circulation, woul still diffuse their hurtful influence. The change, brought about at all, must be introduced gradually by the substitution of books of a suitable character instead of those exciting fictions now so popular. Th author of the work before us has attempted to prepare a book that may be useful in this way. He has given the stories of Achan, of Ruth, and of the wid ow of Nain's son, with the reflections they suggest These reflections are presented in a clear and forcibl manner, and are in themselves true and highly important. We much fear, however, that there is not enough of an entertaining character to attract young persons of the present day.

COWPER'S LIFE, BY SOUTHEY .- Otis, Broaders & Co., of this city, have just published, in two 12no. rolumes, in about the same style with Leckhur!, Life of Scott, issued by them some time since, the Life of William Cowper, by Robert Southey, L. L. D. These volumes are reprinted from the English edition and compare well with the original. The paper is fine, the type clear, the printing and bi excellent. We know of no living person, better excellent. We know of no living person, better able to do justice to the Life of Cowper, than Mr. Southey; himself a fine writer, a poet, and capable of appr ting and sympathizing with the author of " Sofa," and the "Task." Our reading public those desirous of acquainting themselves with the life and private character of an amiable and accomplish ed man, an ardent lover of nature, and a true poet, may anticipate a rich treat in the perusal of these volumes. Cowper is emphatically the poet of the volumes. Cowper is emphatically the poet of the Christian. His writings are calm, meditative, strongly imbued with religious feeling and pure morality; and though they have not the flashing brilliancy of a Byron, or the Lonied sweetness of a Moore, are full of dignity, and a love of nature, and her Author, and are the breathings, melangible, though they accessed. are the breathings, melancholy though they occasi ally may be, of an elevated spirit it with higher and holier thoughts the We wish such books might be among us, and hope that our reading public will appreciate and reward the exertions of those who place before them such truly excellent works.—Comm.

REV. WM. W. HUNT, AMHERST, MASS.

An interesting little volume, containing a memoir of his life, expositions, and sermons, has recently been published. The sketch of his character and life, though brief, cannot fail to interest avery reader who wishes to learn what a lovely and delightful influence, a strong religious principle will shed upon the common incidents and duties of life. His health, always frail, and his continuance on earth even from one year to another extremely reported by the property of the to another, extremely precarious, we night have supsure of disease, and have sunk into a plaining inactivity. This would have been the fact, had not a piety ever active and glowing, raised him above himself, and supplied his feeble frame with an energy, which carried him forward in his labors to the very gates of death. But it was not only his infection of the control of the co efforts in pastoral duty, whilst his coundefatigable tenance bore the expression of one soon "to rest from his labors," that presented him an example worthy of imitation; it was the mild, patient and cheerful sprit which he managed to the state of the s which he uniformly exhibited—a spirit which he ob-tained by a life of near communion with God, and which is the only effectual conforter of the heaft, under all the trials incident to the uninistry.

The intellectual character of Mr. Hunt was highly capacitable.

respectable. He had a clear, discriminating respectable. He had a clear, discriminating incapable of patient and deep research. The volume before us evinces a studious habit, and bears the first of much investigation. He did not aim at originality, but no one can read his exegesis of the two contested passages—1 John, v. 7, and Rom. vii. 14—25, without feeling that his opinions were not hastily formed, nor feebly supported.

His two sermons on Infant Baptism contain, in our capital or a clear, and convincing an argument in favor

opinion, as clear and convincing an argument in favo

sermon on the Lord's Sur very affecting. The servand children, and that on the reader as often as he wish that more such vol cordially can we recomme book, as containing much the charch on subjects wh which need a far more is generally given them, memorials of those whom is generally given them. memorials of those whom whose voice we again heat od truths, now that they a

February 1

THE CORSAIR, is the

shout to be issued from Ne which will be found in our The name of Corsair, as all American literary pa cies on the works of Es We have the best assurance whole extent of the mea cause of law and good mo and respected, even under

The third number of The third number of Register is just issued. Its Notice of John Farmer, M. versity of Oxford; Church dlesex Co., Ms.; Notes on netited Medical Society; Written Sermons important in a new country; Brief Ne look; List of Graduates; tions; List of Ordinations of Clergymen; Revivals of lege; Claims of the Gosp. Men; List of Students at Seminaries in the United Philadelphia Education Soc. Society; Quarterly Meeting Society; Quarterly Meeting

THE NEW LI A joint committee of the has been appointed to heat con, on the memorial of others for the repeal of the session. The argument was memorialists, on Friday la Alors disclaiming all host

ion at issue was

After disclaiming all he

only question at issue was, of temperance shall be en the voluntary principle and was no controversy, he said, of intemperance, but only contended, also, that it con the constitution requires so quires the promotion of ter that it requires a law to en cause it requires the pro-mity; and that this law is emperance, but of total to the full power said to pass all reasonable and who that that constitutes power tion, inasmuch as the same passed a law in 1777, two passed a law in 1777, two yet the constitution, forbiddin list of articles deemed the placing rum at the head of the Mr. Hallet then proceed rounds of opposition to the ose it, said he, on the ground ad dangerous principle of 1 multiple constitutions. countrie constitutional right, ineffectual, as to the object a endangers a good moral cause and division; that it divide the means of promoting total contention in society, and rai stries, in respect to a matter esired a thorough reform; the soral influence: that it competer ruly sustained the case of use, to rally against this la inciple; that it tends to ide all abstinates with principle; that it tends to ide total abstinence, with oppositie right; that it disregards the morals, and legislates upon in based on entirely false, as well legislation; that it is a law aga suming not merely to punish the use of an article by one e it to excess; that it punish order to prevent the tempta ory only to the act,—the party is punished es not punish the abuse cessory only to the act,—the a
the first is punished, the latter
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trictions, resembling in laws. We oppose it as liras of the day. We

may be abused to sin. We

ries legal coercion over the lin d invades voluntary morality. Some of these propositions, M

d invades voluntary morality. Some of these propositions, M support more at large, particle arcs that this law introduces a ation; reviewing former acts, owing that the principle upon med was that of regulation; at the whole design of the pre-

amed was that of regulation; at the whole design of the proon. He also maintained that eat doubt as to its meaning sing a matter of uncertainty in or one. If it does not, he as and not another; and if it discalty of carrying it into effect do of society to contend with. Mr. Haller proceeded at come that the law is of doub liefly on the ground that it come to the society of the society of the important of the right of progress, authorizing the important of the right of productions of the right of the rig

on the ground that its effective back the cause of tem

making things grow , is very limited, and much enlargement, not. action. We are greatly sanac," interleaved and d shall certainly keep year, if God spare us all the copies he has

of. XXIV.

Advantages of Rabbath chusetts Sabbath School shill, Boston; pp. 84,

ubt the value of Sabspiritual blessing to in-them read "William sh to persuade a friend bath schools, let them ad the history of "Wilany who wish to conecomplished and suc-

Massachuselts Sabbath 13 Cornhill. 80 yp.

ixteen short articles. ter, where they were well be called "the ; for richer thoughts, rare indeed.

little boys and girls. S. B. Ives. 1839. pp. of from three to four

ably fitted to answer words, arranged in form, on subjects apage, by one intimate. cilitate the efforts of skill to use it; and it see skill will not be

Young; or Waters lowing at all Sea.
D. Philadelphia
22 South Fourt rk, the author says,

tem now most popvement of youth, is pature. Every thing ; for present gratbe amusing stories.

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ons they suggest. a clear and forcible rue and highly impor-r, that there is not acter to attract young

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d from the English
he original. The paprinting and binding
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er, than Mr. Southey; capable of apprecia-he author of "The ir reading public, or emselves with the life emselves with the life able and accomplish-ture, and a true poet, the perusal of these cally the poet of the pure morality; gh they occasionoughts than those of might be multiplied ding public will ap-s of those who place works. - Comm.

HERST, MASS. ne not only his in-y, whilst his coun-soon "to rest from

ministry.

sermon on the Lord's Supper is simple, ingenious and stress officing. The sermon on the duties of parents and children, and that on the cross of Christ, will repsy be roader as often as he persues them. We could with that more such volumes were published. Most containing each to instruct the great mass of the church on subjects which this unpretending little book as containing ouch to instruct the great mass of the church on subjects which are ever important, and which need a far more attentive consideration than a generally given them. We love to meet such mentalise of those whom we loved while living, and which need a far more attentive consideration than generally given them. We love to meet such mentalise of those whom we loved while living, and which need a far more attentive consideration than generally given them. We love to meet such mentalise of those whom we loved while living, and which need a far more attentive consideration than generally given them. We love to meet such mentalise of these whom we loved while living, and which need a far more attentive consideration than generally given them. We love to meet such mentalise of these whom we loved while living, and which need a far more attentive considerable and the supplemental to be issued from New York, a Prospectus of which will be found in our Advertising columns.

The aams of Corsair, which seems objectionable as feet slight, is apily fitted to a periodical which lives, as all american literary papers do, by logalized piration of the constitution of the

delete for the repeal of the license law of the last general the repeal of the license law of the last general the repeal of the license law of the last general the repeal of the license law of the last general the repeal of the license law of the last general the repeal of the license law of the last general the repeal of the license law of the last general the repeal of the license law of the last general the license law of the last general the license law of the last general the last general the license law of the last general that general general the last general general last general g

quiry how great an increase would be necessary, he said he shought it would require every bayonet in the city, which, however, he admitted afterwards might city, which he abuse itself. The seller is actory only to the act,—the user commits the actory only to the actory only to the actory of the passive to the prohibition of an act not wrong in itself. It is a sumptuary law to reduce the prohibition of an act not wrong in itself the ground that this act may tend to crime in the reactory of the passive the passive that the passive there had also been a marked increase of the number of persons committed as drunkards. It is a sumptuary law to restrain individuals the increase ratio of the means of indulgence. It is a sumptuary law to restrain individuals the increase ratio of the means of indulgence. It is a sumptuary law to restrain individuals the increase ratio of the means of indulgence. It is a sumptuary law to restrain individuals the increase ratio of the means of indulgence. It is a sumptuary law to restrain individuals the increase ratio of the means of indulgence. It is a sumptuary law to restrain individuals the increase ratio of the means of indulgence. It is a sumptuary law to restrain individuals the increase ratio of the means of indulgence. It is a sumptuary law to restrain individuals the increase ratio of the means of indulgence. It is a sumptuary law to restrain individuals the increase ratio of the means of indulgence. It is a sumptuary law to restrain individuals the increase ratio of the means of indulgence. It is a sumptuary law to restrain individuals the increase ratio of the means of indulgence in the form of the passing that the taken as a retectical flourish, and that his design to the taken as a rhetorical flourish, and that his design to the taken as a rhetorical f but case ratio of the means of indulgence. It is shifted an innecess at a strict of the greater and not in large. It differs from all other laws and not in large. It differs from all other laws this subject,—all former laws regulate, this profits subject,—all former laws regulate, this profits subject,—all former laws regulate, this profits subject,—all former laws and the greater sale which is untenable, unless it is wholly prohibit. The law does not prohibit the moderate use, and the medicate sale while it adults of moderate sale while it adults of moderate sale while it adults of moderate sale with the moderate sale. were given, and expressed his opinion that the li-cense system, in the present state of society, tended to promote temperance. He stated also, that during the past year, individual efforts for the suppression of nother. It is invidious and unequal. It in-with property rights. It singles out a partic-scription of property, and deprives it of the exchange. It interferes with the right of enintemperance had diminished—there had been a less number of meetings, lectures, &c. and there had been an increased reluctance to be known as informers. His examination was long, containing much repetition, and much that was irrelevant; but we believe we using property, throwing it out of the pale tion of the law. In this it evades, if not he constitution. It also evades the law of , authorizing importation; because the pro-fithe sale of property authorized to be im-mounts to the prohibition of importation. It

whole design of the present law is prohibi-lle also maintained that this law is one of out as to its meaning and construction; it a matter of uncertainty whether it includes

not. If it does not, he says it restrains one

have stated in brief about all that was important in the Mayor's testimony. It is, however, impossible, in our limited space, to give a full report of the arguments and testimony before the committee. All we design, is to give a very brief outline. amounts to the probabition of importation. It were to what uses property may be applied, and is the ordinary use. It makes even a licensed able for the improper use, permitting it to be large quantities for any use. It contradicts a these particulars. It assumes that the sale We understand a wide range is intended to be aken on the other side, and testimony offered, of almost every description, showing the injurious effects of spirituous liquors in respect to health, morals, sa these particulars. It assumes that the sale ag, and then prohibits it to the poor and allows be rich; it allows an indulgence to one class, an indulge largely, and prohibits it to another, se they have not the same means of indulgence. Indulgence, admitted that all the evils come from excess, law says, "Put down the appetite by force," say, "Trust to voluntary efforts and moral incrime, pauperism, wretchedness, political economy, &c. &c; and that the examination is expected to be most interesting and instructive. CONVERSIONS OF ROMAN CATHOLICS AT MAL

TA, according to recent intelligence, have occurred in two instances of some importance; one a Popish missionary at Tunis, who came to Malta the fore part of last year, the other a Dominican missionary from s said that the law ought to be thoroughly tried. my the right to make experiments trenching on If the general principle is wrong, the attempt it is wrong. We object to the law as overlegidation—the beginning of a series of percentrictions, resembling in principle the celebrations. Constantinople. Those persons have united with the Methodists, and a great turnult is expected. It has been through the influence of the press that these results have been effected. Not less than five periodirestrictions, resembling in principle the cucura-be laws. We oppose it as a legislation favoring sultras of the day. We oppose it, because it ies that sin, the great evil, exists in an object may be abused to sin. We oppose it, because it cals are published at Valetta, and the partial liberty which has lately been given to printing has excited a great desire in the people for reading, which it is said will gradually liberate them from their gross superstilegal coercion over the line of legitimate right, mades voluntary morality, me of these propositions, Mr. Hallet proceeded apport more at large, particularly that which designations this law introduces a new principle of leginar, reviewing former acts, for the purpose of sing that the principle upon which they were as was that of regulation; while be maintained the whole deviage of the present law is prohibi-

Rev. C. C. Jones has resigned his Professorship Rev. C. C. Jones has resigned his Professorship in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C. for the purpose of devoting himself to the religious instruction of slaves in the lower counties of South Carolina and Georgia. His loss appears to be very much regretted at the Seminary. He was employed in preaching and teaching among slaves when elected to the Professorship, and returns as to a sphere of daty that has paramount claims upon him. [Fi. Chronicle.

and not another; and if it does, it increases the addy of carrying it into effect, it having then both of society to contend with.

Hallet proceeded at considerable length, to that the law is of doubtful constitutionality, if you he ground that it conflicts with the law of great he ground that it conflicts with the law of great he ground that it onlicts with the law of great he ground that it effect will be to retard throw back the cause of temperance, by embody-resistance against a cause with respect to which the three was no conflict; because human nature Rev. EBENEZER P. SPERRY was chosen Chaplain of the Houses of Industry and Correction, on Monday last, by the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston.

AGENTS .- Several local Agents for the RECORDER have not yet settled their accounts for the present year. We are unwilling to charge more than the advance price-but payments should be made agreeably to the terms of the paper. We hope individual subscribers too will not consider themselves forgotten in our kind wishes for an interview with them

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Installed in Franklin, Ms. Jan. 23, Rev. Tertus D. Southworth, late of Claremont, N. H. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. S. Harding, East Medway; Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Tucker, Providence; Installing Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Long, Milford; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Mr. Endry, Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Bofford, Village Church, Medway; Address to the People, by Rev. Dr. Ide, West Medway; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Edwards, Mandon. The deep interest sustained throughout the entire services, by a full and crowded audience, indicated happy results of this new relation formed between the pastor and people. It is a fact worthy of notice, that while many towns and parishes have suffered in divisions and separations, the people of Franklin have remained firm and decided, in maintaining the truths and extending the influences of the gospel. That large, unbroken Church and Society, are now reaping the fruits of the long and faithful ministry of their venerated friend and former pastor, the Rev. Dr. Emmons, who, notwithstanding his extreme age of 94 years, rejoiced to meet and entertain the Council at his own dwelling, and with them, unite in the interesting scenes of the sanctuary. No one can become acquainted with the state of that people, without the conviction that to preach the great doctrines of the Bible, fully, clearly, discriminatingly, is the surest method of perpetuating the institutions of our holy religion, and of diffusing an abiding, healthful moral influence throughout the community.

[Communicated.]

healthful moral influence throughout the community.

Installation.—On Wednesday, 23d inst. Rev.

Daniel Dana Tappan, was installed as Pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Church and Society in North Marshfield, Mass. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. J. Pike, of North Falmouth; Sermon, by Rev. J. Bigelow, of Rochester; Installing Prayer, by Rev. B. Hall, of Plymouth; Charge, by Rev. W. Lewis, of South Weymouth; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. S. White, of South Marshfield; Address to the Society, by Rev. M. Moore, of Cohassett; Con. Prayer, by Rev. L. Alden, of East Abington.

The deeply impressive exercises, the solemn audience, the appropriate performance of music, were not all that made the heart to feel "H is good to be here." It is cheering to behold "them that sowed in tears, reap in joy." The Lord has indeed turned again the captivity of Zion along these shores. This "exciled" church, in the true spirit of their Pilgrim fathers, after much prayer, and toil, and pecuniary

"exiled" church, in the true spirit of their Pilgrim fathers, after much prayer, and toil, and pecuniary sacrifice, have not only provided a very neat and commodious house for public worship, but, with entire unanimity, have established the ministry of the gospel among them.

May the great Head of the church in his mercy bless them; and say continually, "Thou shalt be like a well watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not. And they that be of thee shall build the old waste places."

A.

The following hymn was written for the occasion, by W. B. Tappan.

by W. B. Tappan.

Who shall with blessings lift abroad His hands unto thy holy hill, Be shepherd of thy chosen, Lord, And show these worshippers thy will? He that uprightly walks, and works With single purpose, righteousness, In whose heart, look, or language lurks, Nor folly, pride, nor wickedness. He not presuming, rash, nor vain, Yet strong, because he always fears— He that repulsed, will urge again For God, and warn and win with tears— He that will keep, with toil unpriced, His skirts from blood, and souls from loss— He who will nothing know but Christ, And the sweet science of the cross, Gently along this pleasant way The aged of the flock shall lead: And, lest the little lambs should stray, Will them by fountains guide and feed. When the Chief Shepherd shall appear, He shall appear in glory too; And of his charge, watched over here, Show thousands brought in safety through.

Installed, Dec. 12th, 1838, as colleague pastor of a Congregational church in Dorset, Vt. Rev. Ezra Nes., late pastor of the church in Greenfield, N. H. vocation and reading the Scriptures by Rev. J. Antron, Manchester: Introductory Prayer by Rev. J. Wickhamer of Parent. derson, Manchester: Introductory Prayer by Rev. J. D. Wickham, of Burr Seninary: Sermon by Rev. W. Child, Pittsford; Installing Prayer, by Rev. E. W. Hooker, Bennington; Charge by Rev. W. Jackson, who still retains his pastoral relation to the charch, having already held it forty-three years; Fellowship by Rev. E. W. Plumb, of Pawlett; Address to the church by Rev. S. Lyman, Poultney; and Conclud-ing Prayer, by Rev. A. Loomis, Bennington.

Summary of News.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Jan. 21. SEATE.—Mr. Tallmadge introduced a joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, prescribing one term only for the President, and making the Secretary of the Treasurey the Treasure of the United States, and the Post Master General to be elected by Congress for such term and in such manner as may be prescribed by law,—and last, not least, allowing no member of Congress to be appointed to any office under the government until two years after he shall have ceased to be a member.

House.—Mr. Adams said he had a number of HOUSE.—Mr. Adams said he had a number of memorials on the subject of slavery to present, and before presenting them he asked leave to make some explanations relating to the position which he then oc-cupied. One reason for desiring to make this state-ment, was that he had received during the last fort-

slavery in the District of Columbia, and if the question were to be decided then, he would not vote for it, as in his opinion it was not expedient. He said he had read with much care the arguments adduced in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District, but they had failed to convince him of the propriety of it. It was evident, however, that he had been misunderstood on the subject in the South, and hence the origin of the letters he had received.

Taesday, Jan. 22.—On motion of Mr. Prentiss, the bill to prevent the giving or receiving of challenges,

bill to prevent the giving or receiving of challenges, in the District of Columbia, was taken up and dis-

in the District of Columbia, was taken up and discussed and ordered to be engrossed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—A motion by Mr. Haynes to go into committee on the President's message was lost. The bill from the Senate to reduce and graduate the price of public lands was taken up and read twice. Motions were made to refer it to the committee on public lands, and to a select committee. These were superseded by a motion to lay the bill on the table, which was carried by a vote of 102 to 97.

Mr. Petriken moved a reconsideration of the vote on the Graduation Bill, by which it was laid on the table—which was rejected by a vote of 98 year to 99 mays.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Jan. 22. House.—The Treasurer was requested to communicate to this House the sums paid to the Board of Education since its creation, giving the items of all expenses incurred; also the whole sum paid to the Commissioners on Agriculture since his appointment; also, the sums paid at various times to the persons for making out the surveys preparatory of the State Map, also, the sums paid for the Geological and Zeological Surveys; also, the sums paid for codifying the Mittia Law, with the items of expenditure; also, that he be requested to state whether any account is kept at the Treasury with the specific appropriations made by law; and whether there is such a system of keeping and auditing the public accounts, as necessary to limit the payment of drafts upon the Treasury to the legal apprepriations.

BOSTON RECORDER.

sters in vessels or smacks; and, also, to regulate by haw the quantities to be taken for markets out of the state by our own citizens.

Friday, Jan. 25. SENATE.—The following engrossed bills passed to be enacted:—To incorporate the First African Methodist Episcopal Society in Boston; in favor of the widow and heirs of Honry Beecher; on the petition of Edward P. Hunt and another, for the pay of the Connecil, Senate and House of Representatives.

Bills reported—Concerning the Keepers of Junk Shops, and dealers in second hand articles, read once and ordered to be printed; to incorporate the Proprietors of the Botanical Garden in Boston.

On motion of Mr. Bacon of Sandwich, it was endered, that the Committee on Education be instructed to consider the expediency of requiring annual returns from mil incorporate Academies in the Commonwealth exhibiting the amount they may have at the time of such return, and also the names of officers, number of pupils, and the branches of education taught therein.

Saturday, Jan. 26. SENATE.—Bills reported to large the state of the contribution, and the branches of education taught therein.

Saturday, Jan. 26. SENATE.—Bills reported to large the state of the contribution of Fifty Dollars, from his Church and Society, to constitute him an Honorary Member of the A. B. C. F. West Needham, Jan. 26, 1829.

In this city, Col. Edward Brown, Jr. of Cambridge, to Miss Margaret D. Loring, of floaton—Mr. John N. Denison, firm of Samuel Parsons & Co. to Miss Mary Frances, doughter of Rev. Paul In Rosbury, Wr. Benjamine Ballig. In South Boston, Mr. James King, to Miss Margaret D. Loring, of floaton—Mr. John Davis, of Brookline, to Miss Elizabeth Scaver, of R.

In West Candidate.

therein.

Saturday, Jan. 26. Senate.—Bills reported to Saturday, Jan. 26. SENATE.—Bills reported to incorporate the Massachusetts Beach Grass Paper Company—to authorize Henry Van Voorbis, to creet a dam across Mill Creek in Malden—to incorporate the Chelsea Stean Cotton Company—to incorporate the proprietors of the Braintree Cemetery.

Mr. Breed presented a petition of the Eastern Railroad Corporation, for a loan of the credit of the State, to enable them to complete their road to the line of the State.

the State.

House.—Messrs. Andrew of Salem, Crane of Bos-

2,000 00; Bounty on Silk, 250 52.

Maine Finances.—The pecuniary affairs of the state of Maine do not appear to be in the most flour-ishing condition imaginable. The treasurer reports the liabilities of the state at \$705,738, while its resources are but \$367,764, including securities in the land office amounting to \$328,940; a large part of which is but of small value and very little available. The ordinary expenses of the ensuing year are estimated at \$560,842, and the ordinary resources at \$134,723.

Real and Personal Fried 178.

real estate in the State of New York, as returned to the office of the Comptroller, is \$502,864,006. Personal estate, \$124,680,778. Total, \$627,544,784. The aggregate annual tax for town and county expenses, including \$1,244,972 for the city of New York, is \$2,860,477; being at the average rate of 4 mills and six tenths on a dollar.

Late from Tampico.—On the 26th ult. two French berig and a correcte arrived off that place, from one of which was landed a messenger with a despatch from Admiral Baudin to General Urrea, informing ment. General Urrea replied, expressing his satisfaction with the Admiral's letter, and his confidence that on the re-establishment of the federal government, the difficulties with France will be adjusted, at Tampico on the 3d, frem New Orleans, and were cordially welcomed by the federalists, or insurgents, in possession of that place. The revolution is said to be making rapid progress in the province of San de Potosi, and it is alleged that Darango has also declared for the federal system.

Tremendous Gale and Flood.—A storm of rain continued and increased during the morning, and until late in the afternoon of the next day. The wind, which was S. E. increased in violence from the commencement to the end of the storm, and about 3 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, it became a perfect harricane. At a little siter 4, however, it chopped around to the west, and moderated. The quantity of rain that fell during the gale.

ment, was that he had received during the last tortnight numerous letters from the South threatening him
with assassination, &c. if he persisted in his course.

Objection being made, on motion of Mr. Grennell,
the rules were suspended by a vote of 115 yeas to
55 navs. The tree's use suspensed by a vote of 179 years to 59 nays.

Mr. Adams then went on to explain more fully the character of the letters referred to. After some general remarks, he said he had always been opposed, and he always would be, to the manner in which the abolition petitions were treated. He considered it a violation of the Constitution—but he was no abolitionist according to the definition of some honorable gentlemen. He had never voted for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and if the question were to be decided then, he would not vote for the disastrous consequences. The damages actually the disastrous consequences. the disastrous consequences. The damages actually produced, though undoubtedly very serious, we are gratified to believe are not so extensive as there was every reason to apprehend. So far as we have been able to obtain information, the damage to the shipping at the wharves is much less than could have been expected, from the force of the wind and the great rise of the water. Of course we have not had time to ascertain the extent of the disasters to vessels on the coast, which we fear is very great. On the land, the injuries caused by the storm have been numerous and serious, though less extensive than we had been led to fear.

to fear.

At eleven o'cleck in the morning, as John F. S. Randelph, of Courtlandt street and of the firm of Nehemiah R. Morse and Randelph, flour merchants, Nehemial R. Morse and Randelph, flour merchants, of No. 1, West street, was walking along Chatham street, when opposite the store of Mr. Hutchings, No. 120, he was suddenly killed by the iron railing which supports the awning, and which was torn from its fastenings by the force of the wind, and dashed into his brain, causing his destruction. He had upon him at the time, \$1961.

All the cellars on South, and many of those on Front street, in the lower part of the city, were filled by the raising of the tide, which in some instances reached Pearl street.

On the North River side of the city, great damage

on the North River side of the city, great damage was sustained by the rise of the tide. Most of the cellars on the line of West, and many of those on Washington street, were filled with water.

Three brick houses in Teath street completely unrofed with the loss of gable ends.

[Many other buildings are supersted as were filled.

[Many other buildings are enumerated as unroafed, and several as blown down, and other cases of damages to property are specified.]—New York Gaz. The steeple of the Congregational Meeting House in South Bridgewater was blown down during the gale of Saturday. It fell through the roof, carrying with it one of the four minarets.

Fire at Taunton.—The Whittenton (old) Factory principally wanted by Loc K Mills of this size.

accounts, as necessary to limit the payment of drafts upon the Treasury to the legal appropriations.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to consider the expediency of making towns liable for injuries done by mobs, and whether any alternation is necessary in the law relating to riots.

Fire at Taunton.—The Whittenton (old) Factory principally owned by Jos. K. Mills, of this city, was discovered to be on fire in the attic, Friday morning about half past 3, and was entirely consumed, with all the machinery except a few looms in the basement, which were taken out. Loss estimated at \$20,000

A special joint committee was appointed to consider the expediency of providing for the delivery of citizens of this Commonwealth, who may be imprisoned and liable to be sold as slaves.

Welnesday, Jan 23. Houxe.—Remonstrances of the town of Stoncham against the petition of the City of Boston for the introduction of soft water than those strictly religious.

On motion of Mr. Choate of Essex, ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for preventing disturbance and preserving order and decoram at meetings of the than those strictly religious.

Thursday, Jan 23. Houxe.—On motion of Mr. Seabury of New Bedford, the Committee on the Fisheries were directed to consider the expediency of providing by law, for preventing disturbance and preserving order and decoram at meetings of the religious.

Thursday, Jan 23. Houxe.—On motion of Mr. Seabury of New Bedford, the Committee on the Fisheries on the sea cessat, either by extending to each town lying on the sea, the benefit of a certain act passed for the protection of Fairhaven, New Bedford, Dartmouth, and Westport, or by the introduction of a new law applicable to all the coast within the jurisdiction of Massachusgetts, forbidding persons living out of the State to take fish and lobsters in vessels or smacks; and, also, to regulate by law the quantities to be taken for markets out the take by our own citizens.

MENCHARY TAILOR,

MERCHARY TAILOR,

No. 53 Washington Street, (Up Slairs,)

Feb. 1. Y BOSTON.

Prospectus of THE CORSAIR:

4. Guzzelle of Literature, Dramatic News and Criticism, Fashion and Avorelty.

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Feb. 1. Y BOSTON.

No. 1812.

A the pros

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Col. Edward Brown, Jr. of Cambridge, to Miss Frances Ann Goddard—Mr. John N. Denison, firm of Samuel Parsons & Co. to Miss Mary Frances, daughter of Rev. Paul Dean—Mr. Elemezer Sinclair, to Miss Mary E. White—Mr. Geo. A. Woods, of New York, to Miss Margaret D. Loring, of Boston—Mr. Joshua Horr, to Miss Catharine Balling.

In South Roston, Mr. James King, to Miss Helman. Miss Elizabeth Scaver, of R.

In Rosbury, Mr. Benjamin B. Davis, of Brookline, to Miss Elizabeth Scaver, of R.

In West Cambridge, Isane Shattuck, Jr. Esq. to Miss Eliza A. daughter of the late Auron Cutter, Esu.

In Fepperell, Rev. Charles Babbidge, to Miss Eliza A. daughter of the late Auron Cutter, Esu.

In this city, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Catharine Hammil, wife of Mr. Wm. Hammill, aged 29 years—Of consumption, Mr. Thomas J. Morton, 39—Mr. Joshua Howell, 36, a native of Gloster Point, N. J.—Miss Nancy Lewis, 64.

On Sunday, Almirs F. youngest child of Mr. John Dane, years and 3 months.

In Chebester, 25th inst. Miss Catharine Winthrop Turner, seed 20.

In West Chebester, 25th inst. Miss Catharine Winthrop Turner, seed 20.

In West Chebester, 25th inst. Miss Catharine Winthrop Turner, seed 20.

In Westertown, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, widow of the late

the State.

House.—Messrs. Andrew of Salem, Crane of Boston, and Hillman of New Bedford, were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of instructing the Senators, and requesting the representatives of this State in Congress to endeavor to effect the enactment of a law providing for the reduction of the rates of postage on letters and newspapers.

State Treasury.—The annual statement of the Treasurer represents the ordinary receipts into the Treasury during the year 1838, at \$419,323,03, and the payments \$491,675,74, showing a deficiency of revenue of \$72,352,71. The receipts were as follows: Bank tax, \$54,562,00; Auction tax, 41,292, 14; Interest on deposits in City Bank, 4,389,829; one half the proceeds of sales of Maine lands, 13,684,89; Miscellaneous, 5,385,71.

Among the expenditures we notice—Bounty on the Militia, 30,545,00; Dutton & Wentwerth, State Printers, 19,225,67; Lunaite Hospital, at Worcester, 16,792,18; New England Asylum for the Blind, 5,486,11; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 4,429,26; Agricultural Societies, 4,414,00; Bounty on destruction of noxious animals, 2,291,00; Eye and Ear Infirmary, 2,600 00; Bounty on Silk, 250 52.

Maine Finances.—The pecuniary affairs of the state of Maine do not appear to be in the most flourishing condition imaginable. The treasurer reports in considered the constitution of mirror and papear to be in the most flourishing condition imaginable. The treasurer reports

From the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market, 370 Reef Cattle, and 850 Sheep.

Prices—Reef Cattle—First quality 7.75 a \$8; second quality 7.00 a 7.50; third quality 5.75 a 5.50.

Sheep—Lots were sold at 2.75, \$3, \$2, \$5, \$4.99, \$25, We noticed one fine Ox from Worcester County sold for

TMIS Academy, situated in the Rev. John Codman's Par-lish, (Dorchester, Mass.) will be open for the reception of pupils of both sexes, on Wednessiay the 18th March next, under the care of Mr. GRONGER M. WIGHER, (Principal.) In-

Repease of the second of the s

WEERS, JORDAN & CO., 121 Washington street.

NEW EDITIONS

Of Worcester's Watts and Select Hymns. 62mo, 18mo, 52mo. Enlarged, with the addition of 240 new Hymns, and 36 Occasional Freeces.

In the Selection of Subjects but on Scriptores, and Table of first Lines, greatly improved, by Samuel M. Worcester, A. M., Pastor of the Tabernacle Church, Salem, Mass. It is stereotyped in the 22mo-pocket size 1 ismo-common size; and Elmo-large size. This last size is on large type, and particularly desirable for the pulpin and need people. The several editions can be had in v. SuctWeen

A new edition of "Watts", Holy Scripture spec effered to the public. The 's I entertain for the Public Greek.

WORCESTER'S SPELLING BOOKS.

"THE American Primary Spelling Book. By S. T. Worcester, 18mo, 4th Edition.
Sequel to the Spelling Book. By S. T. Worcester. 18mo,
5th Edition.
These works have been extensively introduced into schools
in various parts of New-England and the Middle and West-

Sequel to the Spelling Book. By S. T. Worcester. 18mo. 5th Latition.

These words have been extensively introduced into schools in various parts of New-England and the Middle and Western States, and wherever used, they receive the highest commendation from teachers and school-committees. The testimonials to their excellence are numerous and decisive. We believe the following:—

"I have examined the 'American Primary Spelling-book,' and think it superior to any other spelling-book in mee. It as been introduced into this school, and will be used in preference to any other.

"HEND. HOWERMAN, Prudential Committee.

"Advant., July 25, 1855."

"I have partially examined the 'American Primary Spelling-book to the end designed by its author, as a first book for children. I do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend its introduction into our customon schools as an excellent work for beginners.

"Save El. W. Shaw, Rector of St. Luke's Church.

"Lanceboom," July 18, 1851."

For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington Street.

NEW HOOKS.

An Historical Sketch of Abington, Plymouth County, And Messanchasetts. With an Appendix, by Anno Hobrit.

The Rains of Athena, Titania's Bouquet; a Mask; and other Poems, by G. Hill.

Loctures of the American Institute of Instruction. Is52.

For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington st. 1.

Dirry of a Physician.

First ale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington st. 1.

Dirry of a Physician.

First ale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington st. 2.

Splendid Map of the World,

Marvin, 114 Washington street.

Splendid Map of the World,

Splendid Map of

This is desired to be the form agricultural spaper in New England; published weekly, or Wednesday, at \$2.50 per yr. Bis is desired to be the best springers and some of the Commissioners of agricultural Society. Acc. and the continuous springers and some of the best farmers in New England; published weekly, or Wednesday, at \$2.50 per yr. Bis is desired to be the best springers and some of the Commissioners of agricultural Survey. The various Agricultural and Horti-Agricultural Survey. The various Agricultural Survey. The v

Poetry.

THERE'S SOMETHING LEFT.

From the Boston Weekly Magazine

By ISAAC F. SHEPARD. How OFT, when, on life's rushing tide, Hope-freighted barks the billows ride, Dark clouds arise,—swift whirlwinds sweep With direful rage the troubled deep, And wreck the dearest joys the soul Hath known, while waves of anguish roll Within man's tortured breast! Then seem Despair and gloom, and straight he deems There's nothing left !

Yet hope shall chase despair away, As night must yield to opening day; And though the soul is bowed awhile And nature's self withholds her smile For every ill some balm is found, And time will heal the deepest wound; ugh kind hearts bleed when loved ones fall, mourn,—for each, for all,
There's something left!

That father, o'er his erring son, Sheds bitter tears at follies done; He curses lond his hour of birth, To be thus shunned of all the earth, And thinks that life can never more, Give joy like that he knew before ! Yet loves he still; and when that storm Of grief has passed, will hope reform, For tife is left!

That widowed mother, while she bends Upon that grave, and upward sends Her wails, till even the trees seem stirred At such sed grief from woman heard, Por mercy made w-drop's tear, orteurs, yielded his he' but cheer,—

the same sea collection her breast

si same in papes purpose is left!

Behold that maid! A traitor's art Hath left deep wo within her heart; Her spirit bows like tender rose, When storm charged wind from mountain blows: As when that gale away has passed, And calm succeeds the angry blast, That flower will lift its head again,-So will she trust to other men. For love is left

The sailor on some distant shore, olds his ship for aye no more; Some wave tossed fragments on the beach Alone are seen;—no voice can reach The crew that in that night went down,— Yet he escaped the sea-god's frown,-Sees heaven above-the waters round, And joys that ke's on solid ground, For earth is left!

The dving martyr, 'midst the crowd Of raging foes blaspheming loud, And thirsting like wild beasts to pour His own heart's blood,—though flames may roar Around his head—nor feels, nor hears Their taunts, their oaths, their hellish jeers For while the flendish throng reviles, He heavenward looks, and calmly smiles, For faith is left.

When time itself shall have an end, And lightning fires the mountains rend, The "rock-ribbed" carth heave to and fro, And " sea-girt isles" the last trump know,-Even then the Christian's hope shall live, And dying nature's wails shall give, With every three, a deep-tened voice, "Ye that believe, aloud rejoice,

Boston, December, 1638.

For the Boston Recorder. Lines from a Grave Stone.

Far from thy home, and graves of kindred dear, Thine ashes rest in death's long quiet sleep; Yet faithful friendship oft shall linger here, Above thy low green sod to mourn and weep Affection, to thy cherished memory rears This stone-a tribute poor to worth like thine This stone—a tribute poor to worm he.

But Faith alone can check'her flowing tears,

And point to realms of peace and joy divine,

Where thy pure spirit dwells, which earth could not enshrine

E. P. T.

Discussion.

TO REV. RALPH EMERSON, D. D.

the clouds from raining upon his vineyard," who can say that it is in consequence of this particular or that sin. He may have done it to stir up the churches to inquire into all the iniquities which prevail in the land. The churches in the slave States are guilty of oppression and robbery, and the churches in the free States are virtually upholding them in effect. I do not say that the "tower of Siloam" Dear Brother,-In my last communication I endeavored to show that the representation which you have given to the public, of the di-yided and distracted state of the churches in New England, cannot be correct; I proceed to consider the second proposition which I laid down, viz. that if the churches were in the fect. I do not say that the "tower of Siloam" has fallen upon them exclusively. I have no disposition to taunt the churches in which this condition which you represent, it would not vile system of unrighteousness is practised.
"There are with us, even with us, sins against prove that the discussion of the slavery question has thrown them into that condition. I have already denied the correctness of your ashave already defined the divided and distracted sertion respecting the divided and distracted state of the churches, in the western part of Massachusetts. If you wish to invalidate my statement, I will proceed to establish its correctness by documents procured from the pastors of these churches. You ought to have been more specific in your charges and not to be a process of the second of the sion than for any other sin. In the days of Isaiah the Jewish church was probably more punctual in the performance of its prescribed forms and ceremonies, especially during the reign of good Hezekiah, than in almost any other period of its existence, after the death of Samuel. But what said God to them? "To wider circle, as it may be, in your sweeping assertions, if indeed they are true of any particular section. I will not deny that division may exist in the churches in the eastern part of the State, because I have a very imperfect knowledge of their spresent condition. Neiwhat purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me; when ye make many prayers will not hear; your hands are full of bloo ther will I admit the fact, upon the assertion of any individual, unless he has taken pains to ascertain it with great accuracy. I do not know but you are in possession of documents will not hear; your hands are full of blood; put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed." "I the Lord love judgment, I hate robbery for burnt offering." The iniquities which prevail in New England, are sufficient to separate between God and his people, and to induce him to hide his face from them. "The Lord bath a contraversy with the inshitants of the land that will establish your assertions. If so, you you may think it expedient to give them to the public. These divided and distracted churches, public. These divided and distracted churches, thus exposed, may perhaps, give us a correct account of the causes which have produced their unhappy state. It may appear that the discussion of slavery has been one of the principal causes; and it may have been a variety of causes combined. But in your last communication you virtually charge upon the abolitionists the sin of having produced a spiritual dearth in the churches, as well as division and distraction. You are indeed kind enough to to mac his has from them. The Lora hath a controversy with the inhabitants of the land, because there is no truth nor mercy; by swearing, and lying, and killing, and stealing, and committing adultery, they break out, and blood toucheth blood; therefore shall the land tionists the sin of having produced a spiritual dearth in the churches, as well as division and distraction. You are indeed kind enough to take off the keen edge of this accusation by the following sentence. "Not to attribute all, nor half to this single baleful cause, yet who will deny that it is one great cause of all this barrenness." I will neither affirm nor deny it, and you will permit me to say that in my humble judgment, no uninspired man has a right to affirm it. The causes of "barrenness" in the churches are so manifold, that it would be presumptuous for any fallible man to assert that there is any one assignable cause for the evil. Have there not been periods of long continued barrenness in the churches after the great revivals of religion, without any one assignable cause? And has not this been the fact when there has been no agitation; when the churches were as quiet and unruffled by contravers of any kind, as a peaceful family. fuct when there has been no agitation; when the churches were as quiet and unruffled by controversy of any kind, as a peaceful family? tact when there has been no agitation; when the churches were as quiet and unruffled by controversy of any kind, as a peaceful family? Are you prepared to maintain that religion must necessarily be in a languishing condition because the churches are not in such a state of excitement as is commonly manifested in a revival? This surely cannot be the sentiment of the cool, discriminating, judicious and experienced professors in the Andover Institution. This is not the sentiment inculcated by the sons of that noble Institution. Such a sentiment has been maintained by individuals of all rienced professors in the Andover Institution.
This is not the sentiment inculcated by the sons of that noble Institution. Such a sentiment has been maintained by individuals of all the prover found many nearly every year. Instances of this sort, in-deed, I might state, in considerable numbers. I do not believe that facts will bear out the ment has been maintained by individuals of all denominations, but it has never found many adherents among that class of Christians who profess the soundest intellects and the most steady and uniform piety. But suppose, for the sake of argument, that the picture you have given is not too highly colored; that upon many of the churches in our land "there have been neither dews nor rain for the last five years;" that some are destitute of pastors, and are likely to remain so for the present, because "brother is arrayed against brother, and some ready to bite and devour one another."

Instances of this sort, indeed, I might state, in considerable numbers. I do not believe that facts will hear out the Professor, in any of his sweeping or high sounding assertions, (or interrogatories meant functions of abolition on the religious state of the community. On the contrary, I am confident, you might, with a little trouble, collect such an array of facts, proving precisely the opposite of that which Professor E. has asserted, as would convince the public, that a many by speculates in his cloister, and merely every year. Instances of this sort, indeed, I might state, in considerable numbers. cause "brother is arrayed against brother, and serted, as would convince the public, that a man who speculates in his cloister, and merely

looks out now and then, from the window of looks out now and then, from the window of his study, upon the jarring movements of the day, is not always the man to whom the world is to look, as the correct chronicler or true prophet of his age." I have not leisure to undertake the task suggested by my friend in the above letter. It might be proper for each local association to take up this enquiry and give a candid statement of the condition of the churches within their limits, and the spirit which prevails in reference to this "exciting subject." Let the truth come out; we have Is this a case which never occurred in Zion? And if it actually exists to any considerable extent, may it not be ascribed to some one or another of the many existing subjects which exist in the community, besides the slavery question? How long is it since many, very many churches throughout the length and breadth of the land, were violently agitated by the anti-masonic question? If you had sounded an alarm on that occasion, it would not have been so groundless as that which you have now sent forth. There was then real cause to fear that the churches generally, would be rent in pieces, because many good men did Let the truth come out; we have no fears which would induce us to suppress Yours affectionately, S. Osgoop.

Is this a case which never occurred in Zion?

be rent in pieces, because many good men did not believe that masonry was the "monstrous offspring and curse of sin," as you declare slavery to be, and they would not acknowledge it to be so. This refusal on their part, influ-

enced the minds of many honest and conscientious, but misguided professors, and led them to utter unkind and irritating reflections towards their brethren, which were calculated to "engender strife." The waves of trouble, raised by that storm, have not yet entirely subsided into a dead calm in all the churches of

arrayed against each other, and ready to bi

"arrayed against each other, and ready to bue and devour one another," have become ashamed of their contentions, and now "love as brethren, and are kind one to another." Look at the temperance subject. For a long time the ministers of Christ preached against drunkenness, and the improper use of intoxicating drinks. But they raised no storm in the community. No decent man would take the field

either against their arguments or their denun-ciations. Every one abominated drunkenness, just as they now hate slavery. If the mode of warfare had not been changed, it would have

warfare had not been changed, it would have been very peaceful, comparatively. Generation after generation would have gone down to the grave execrating drunkenness, but indulging the good thing which God had given them. But what a terrible fire was kindled in the churches when some ultra ministers, and ultra professors asserted that it was inexpedient and sinful to make, vend, and drink ardent spirits.

for a beverage? This was a doctrine which cast reproach upon almost every member of the church of Christ. Many resisted it for a

thoroughly agitated of late in reference to the

sided into a dead calm, in all the churche the land. But most of them endured the shock, and even those brethren who were

Miscellany.

For the Boston Recorder

TO THE FRIENDS OF SEAMEN. It is probably well known to the Christian community, that in the great embarrassments of business throughout the land, which took place in the early part of the year 1837, when so many of our wealthy merchants were compelled to suspend payment, and when all our pelled to suspend payment, and when all our benevolent operations suffered exceedingly for want of funds, the American Scamen's Friend's Society was peculiarly distressed. De-pending for a large proportion of its income on commercial men, and on collections made in seaport towns, it sympathized more in the com-mercial distress of the day than some other societies whose claims were fall contains. societies whose claims were felt equally in the country and the city. The pecuniary difficulties in which the Society was involved were met by the executive committee by as severe a system of retrenchment as was prac-ticable, and then, by using every effort to "strengthen the things that remained, and and were ready to die." Chaplains, usefully and were ready to die." Chaptains, useruity employed at their posts, were recalled from forcign ports; stations once taken were relinquished; appropriations were withheld; and still their diminished resources did not enable them to meet all the claims against them. Yet they have struggled onward to the present day; and while for two years past, they have day; and while, for two years past, they have done comparatively little abroad, they have been enabled to effect something for the bene-efit of seamen at home. Aided by the benev-olent in the city of New York, two houses for longer or shorter period, with great zeal, and with no small degree of actimony. "Brother was arrayed against brother, and some were ready to bite and devour one another." There boarding and lodging seamen have been estab-lished here, sufficient for the accommodation of, ready to bite and devour one another." There was scarcely a church in New England that did not totter under the shock. But ministers at least, 120 men at one time. Here seamen have found a quiet and safe resting-place at the end of their voyages; and while every thing im-proper is excluded from the houses, the Sahdid not totter under the shock. But ministers persisted in "agitating, agitating, agitating," Some probably said, (in your own language) "keep up the subject of these measures, come what will, and give no heed to the man who questions their utility." Yes, Sir, they persevered in these measures, and the good sense and pious feelings of their members sustained them, and the triumph is glorious. It may be that there yet exist some bad feelings in the hearts of a few good men in Massachusetts, in consequence of the final issue of these temperance measures. The whole State has been thoroughly agitated of late in reference to the proper is excluded from the houses, the Sab-bath is regularly observed in them, family worship is maintained, and in every respect they will bear a comparison with any well regulated family in the city. We cannot here enter into details. One of the houses has been in operation about fifteen months, and the other for three. About 1400 men have already shared the benefits.

But the Society is still in difficulty; debts are pressing upon us; the claims from the foreign stations which remain must be provided for; and means ought surely to be found to resume

ance measures. The whole State has been thoroughly agitated of late in reference to the "license law," as it is technically called. I will not take the responsibility of asserting that every professor of religion who has opposed the establishment of this law is a "hollow hearted hypocrite," as some injudicious friends of temperance have asserted. I do not believe it. I have lived long enough to believe that men may be blinded by their interest without being corrupt in their principles. But this agitation unquestionably affects many of the churches in some slight degree. Now, Sir, either of the causes above referred to, has been longer in operation than the slavery question, and has called into action more violent feelings among professors of religion, and other members of society who are not professors. And yet you do not hint that either of them can have produced the barrenness you have described. I do not think you ought to have done it. Neither do I think you are justified in saying that it is owing to the antislavery discussion. If God has "withholden the clouds from raining upon his vineyard," and means ought surely to be for of the benevolent, who, from time to time, rend our appeals.

Two things are necessary in the present

state of our affairs-First-The means to discharge the present Second—Sufficient funds to carry forward

the work in hand.

the work in hand.

To accomplish the first of these objects, a proposal has been made to the Life Directors and Life Members of the Society to aid us in liquidating our debts by giving promptly five dollars each. This proposal has been cordially met by many, and a few hundred dollars have been sent in. We have on our list of Directors and Members, about one Housand. have been sent in. We have on our list of Directors and Members about one thousand names. It is presumed that every one of these could either give himself, or easily procure from others, the sum named. Some of the number are females, and they might make a little collection among their friends, and for-ward it: many others are ministers, and they might make this the occasion of asking their people for a contribution, and obtaining for the cause a much larger amount. It is very desirable that every Director and Member should look at this subject, and inquire within himself whether he is not under obligations to make, at least, some small sacrifice in order to set this cause free from embarrassment, and thus enable the committee to do more for seathus enable the committee to do more for sea-men than they have yet been able to accom-plish. And to obtain sufficient funds to carry forward all our designs for the good of seamen, we would make an appeal to all the benevo-lent throughout the length and breadth of the land, those who, as yet, have no connection with the Society, as well as those who have. with the Society, as well as those who have, and respectfully solicit their contributions. It is believed there is full ability to sustain this cause, besides responding to the claims of every other charitable institution. It is quite too late in the day to argue the seamen can be reformed and and converted, or whether their reformation and conversion would be a blessing, or whether we are under obliga-tions to use efforts for their good. We con-sider these questions fully settled. We might

enlarge greatly on these topics, but we forhear making extended remarks, and leave our appeal to the consideration of every man.

A. VAN SINDEREN, President. J. GREENLAEF, Cor. Se. New York, January, 1839.

From the Meadville, (Pa.) Statesman, A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

" Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless numbers me Mr. Editor,—The following extract from a letter writ-ten from a young man in this village to his friend, is a graphic description of a slave scene very common in

"After I had got on the Ohio river, many things there were, which might have rendered my journey pleasant, had it not been for some othjourney pleasant, had it not been for some others, and one in particular which I shall relate, which cast a gloom over the whole of my journey. A few miles below Wheeling (on the river side,) a signal was made to stop for passengers; we did so, and it proved to be a negro driver with ten or a dozen slaves, each te chained to his fellow. The driver informed the captain that a few miles below he had forty or fifty more men, women and children, that he wished to take on board. We arrived at the place about ten o'clock, P. M. The driver, captain, and two or three others left the boat, and in an hour returned with the negroes, and the scene that followed, I hardly know how to describe. Here in this small group, the dearest ties of earth were severed forever, brothers and sisters, parents and children, wives and husbands were here to part, to meet no more on earth; and to add to the gloom of this part-ing scene, it was night, no house near, large weeping willows overhung the bank, under neath which the group were gathered, and seemed in silence to weep over the miseries of man—nothing could be heard save the howling of the wind, the splash of the waves as they broke upon the shore, mingled with the lamen-tation of despair; the moon that an hour be-fore had shone forth with all her wonted loveiness, now veiled her face far behind a lowering cloud, and all nature seemed to sympathize with the scene. Among the number that com-posed the group, I discovered two whose grief appeared inconsolable; their tear-drops were indeed big with sorrow. The woman I should judge to be about 20, the man, (her husband,)

about 25 years of age, both were nearly white, pould read well, looked intelligent, and I learned were professors of religion. She had an infant at her breast; he was to go—she to remain. I was so near them that I could hear their parting words. 'Oh,' said she, 'Tom, we cannot part, you must not leave me.' 'My girl,' replied he, 'we must part, there is no hope for us.' 'Well, if we must, we must,' said she,' but here Tom, (taking a small Bible from her bosom) here is my Bible, take it, and give me yours, and we will keep them as remembrances; they will ever remind us of each other, and of that heaven where we shall again membrances; they will ever remind us of each other, and of that heaven where we shall again other, and of that heaven where we shall again be united.' All were now on board, except this man; he stood with one foot on the plank, the other upon shore, and she hung around his neck—his master ran out of the vessel in a rage, seized him by the throat, tore them asunder, and pushed him into the boat; she shrieked, fainted upon the beach; he tore his hair and beat his breast in the wildest par-oxysm of despair; the boat was moved, and amidst the howling of the wind, the splash of the amiest the howling of the wind, the splash of the wheels, and torrents of rain, were heard the groans and lamentations of the party on board answered by those on shore. These scenes closed; but never by me to be forgotten. Had I possessed at the moment, the whole earth, I would have freely given all to have restored those unknown whom when the set to seek others. those unhappy slaves to each others' arms." Northfield, Vt. Jan. 7th, 1939.

STATE PRISONS .- The State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., is a profitable concern to the State—its earnings after defraying all expenses, having during the past year amounted to \$17,776. At Auburn, on year amoui past year amounted to \$ 17,776. At Auburn, on the contrary, the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$ 7,500. The convicts at Sing Sing can be very profitably employed in getting out stone for buildings. The Auburn convicts possess no such advantages, but have to be employed on different kinds of manu-

For the Boston Recorder.

OBITUARY. Died, in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 4, Mrs. LUCY C. wife of Mr. William G. Maynard, aged 25. For several months previous to her death, her health was such as to give her decisive promonitions that her pilgrimage on earth would soon be over. During her protracted illness, she endured the sufferings incident to her condition, with remarkable patience and resignation. In all, she seemed to recognize the hand of her Father, and while she felt that no chastisement for the present is joyous, but grievous, 'she doubted not that her light afflictions which were but for a moment, would work out for her a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.' For several years she had been a professor of the religion of Jesus, and, as she approached her end, that religion proved itself to be the one thing needful. While she lamented her past life as spent with too much spiritual indifference, and mourned that she had done no more for the glory of her Redeemer, she yet could bless God for permiting her to cherish a hope, which 'worlds want Died, in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 4, Mrs. Lucy C. of her Redeemer, she yet could bless God for permit-ting her to cherish a hope, which "worlds want wealth to buy." For a season, after sickness con-fined her to the house, she was in spiritual darkness, and somewhat despondent. But for months previous to her departure, her views were clear and inspiring. her hope strong, her peace of mind "above all price." Strongly attached to the church of Christ, of which she was a member, she expressed ardent desires that her brethren and sisters would adorn the our labors at several foreign ports. Hence we make our appeal to the Christian public in this manner. We expend nothing in agentices: we employ no men to traverse the country and present our cause, trusting the work to the pastors and churches, and to the feelings of the hencyclear who feet the source. not help giving the affectionate entreaty to relatives and friends, to secure the great salvation. The nearer she drew to the close of life, the more precious appeared to her those great truths, on which she first built her hope of heaven; the more lovely that Saviour, who was to her "the way, the truth, and the life." When asked, "Have you any ground of hope except the all sufficient, atoning Saviour?" She replied, "I have no other; I need no other; I

During her last few days, she appeared to be waiting with strong desire, yet subdued and patient spirit, for the hour of her departure to come. She expressed juy, to think that she had almost done with the cares and anxieties of life, and had got so near home. The day preceding her death, she said to her husband and aunt, "I shall go home to day." Though tenderly attached to her husband and other relatives, yet she could submissively commend them to God, and was ready to go. Her death was calm and peaceful, subready to go. Her death was calm and peaceful, sub-missive and joyful; strikingly adapted to suggest to all who knew her, the impressive sentence, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." As a wife, a daughter, a sister, a friend, she was the object of strong affection and sincere es-teen; and they who are left behind to mourn her early death, must at the same time be greatly con-soled with the reflection, that their loss is, as they have good reason to believe, her eternal gain. Being dead, she yet speaketh. "Blessed are the dead, who dead, she yet speaketh. "Blessed are the dead, who

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THE LAST THURSD Estracts from the Histor in Amherst College, Number of the America Second Rev Before the dedicati

alluded to, (the dedicate chapel, and the instal Humphrey as Pastor then recently formed,) then recently formed, of an increasing spirit cand the feeling of resp deepened by the solem Nor was it long before spirit of hostility broken. active and triumph There were a few, There were a few, up their minds, that ther while they remained in no doubt of being abl infatuated young men succeeded—it would humphing of a ship's only life-boat that could have a the forming brown. among the foaming bromore hardened of ther nds high, God did a on had come.'
The first discourses

chapel, were listened to est. It was evident, three Sabbaths, that the hovering over the playanced, however, there weeks, no apparent incr though a few, I believe, in a day' to look for me m a day'to look for mo of a spiritual shower, distinctly seen, their fait test. The spring vaca proaching, and many late to hope for a reviva was, what I know not h mate, than by calling it a the pious members of distressed. They coul again, till they had s God'—but what could God'-but what could whatever was done in Special meetings of the The unbelief of the way solemnly, rebuked. "Y not time enough left for most ready to say, 'If twindows in heaven might is his hand shortened flow much time does he convert a sinner, or a convert a sinner, or a however stupid? How Holy Spirit to convert the jailor, and Lydia, and Appeals like this, accom examination, seemed to tians began to call upon done before. Backslid and trembled. There w sing searchings of heart. which they had cherish was impossible for us a that a revival was actually

that a revival was actually. This was about the midd three weeks before the en In the mean time, there and shaking among the decisive indications of it evening lecture, which was ed, and at which a disc from these words of our standing, be ye sure of this is brought nigh unto you. Bity, soon came over many sity, soon came over many nity soon came over many tenance. Sinners were a inquiry was heard, 'Wi saved?' and some began By the 20th of April, five man class had 'a new mouths.' But although mouths.' But although distressed, something seen to impede the chariot of s it, what is it!' was the inquiry in the church. A prayer was appointed, and that it was a day of God's time, the work advanced pidity. Of the thirty who that they were born of G dated that great change 'It was the Lord's doing our eye.'

It was the Lord's domy our eyes."

The whole number of a lege, was one hundred and continued till the term clos about thirty in all, who friends without God and to of whom, however, had be and very few indeed, if an moved. We felt that this of the Holy Spirit, deman moved. We felt that this
of the Holy Spirit, deman
most grateful acknowled
separated. A religious n
ingly appointed, as the pavery impressive and approdelivered in the chapel, by
then of Hadday.

then of Hadley.

But several things have this rapid sketch, which or tain us a few moments, be tice the next revival. Th ervently for the out-pour our public seminaries, and ill they can about the mality by which God carri tality by which God carritheae important institutio often did you preach, and, did you hold? What will of your preaching—what old, did you adopt—how quirers—what was the grounietions—what advice church—what apparent agwarding the work, &c. &c. I will answer as briefly tions of the special present elearer and clearer, we our weekly meetings, till (hesides the regular minis bath,) on Subbath evening evening, and again on Frie

bath.) on Sabbath evening evening, and again on Fric evening, and again on Fric quiry nneeting on Monda church prayer meeting on besides some others, which called, as the state of thing. The preaching was from a 'It is a fearful thing to fall the living God.' 'Who he flee from the wrath to comind is easily against G man is come to seek and was lost.' 'I was alive with but when the commandment and I die. but when the commandment and I died.' 'If the Lora whence shall I help thee?' cy on whom I will have me compassion on whom I will 'No man can come to me which hath sent me draw come to me the me the

rael, thou hast destroyed th